

DAILY REPORT

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CONFERENCE ON RHODESIA OPENS IN LONDON

OW110844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] London, September 10 (XINHUA)--The tripartite constitutional conference on Rhodesia which began here this afternoon will have to tackle three issues before an agreement can be reached on the "independence constitution" now placed before it for discussion, it is widely believed here. They are the transfer of powers from the white minority to a genuine black majority rule in Rhodesia, the election of a black majority government through free universal suffrage under the supervision of the British Government and Commonwealth observers and the control of the armed forces.

The conference convened by the British Government upon a proposal of the Lusaka Commonwealth summit last month, opened amid both hopes and doubts over its prospects of coming to a settlement in Rhodesia. Taking part in the conference are Lord Carrington, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, co-leaders of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, and Bishop Muzorewa, representing the Salisbury administration. Ian Smith, former prime minister of Rhodesia's white minority rule, is a member of the Salisbury delegation. Demonstrators here shouted "Smith, Murderer!" when he drove to the conference hall this afternoon.

In his opening address at this afternoon's session, Lord Carrington, chairman of the conference, appealed to the participants "to approach these negotiations in a positive spirit and to seek to build up areas of agreement." He, however, admitted that he was "under no illusions about the magnitude of the task before us." He said, "many meetings have been held to try to resolve this problem," and "the problem is one which has defeated the efforts of successive British governments." The spokesman for Lord Carrington announced this afternoon that the opening session proceeded as scheduled. Tomorrow, the conference will hear views and comments from the two Rhodesian delegations on the British Government's constitutional proposals.

The spokesmen for the Patriotic Front delegation told reporters at the end of the session that the Patriotic Front had rejected the invitation by Lord Carrington to attend a British Government-hosted reception this evening. They also made it clear that the Patriotic Front delegation was here negotiating with the British Government only.

U.S.-SOVIET CONTENTION IN INDIAN OCEAN REPORTED

OW061435 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1422 GMT 3 Sep 79 OW

[Consolidated Report by XINHUA reporter: "Crisis in Indian Ocean"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 September--More and more facts show that both the Soviet Union and the United States are strengthening their military might in the Indian Ocean area. The Indian Ocean, particularly from the Persian Gulf and westward, is facing a crisis brought on by the escalation of rivalry between the two hegemonic powers.

According to Western press reports, to fulfill its ambition of dominating the Indian Ocean, the Soviet Union has recently taken a series of actions. First, it has intensified expansion of its naval power in the Indian Ocean with the possibility of building up a Soviet Indian Ocean fleet to threaten or even cut off whenever necessary the West's petroleum shipping route from the Middle East. Second, it has striven to open up the land route from Afghanistan through Pakistan to the "warm water ports" of the Indian Ocean.

To achieve this end, it is even ready to dispatch troops to invade these two sovereign states. It has also continuously sought military bases and carried out infiltration and expansion activities in the littoral Persian Gulf and Red Sea states in an attempt to incite new conflicts and create turmoil. Faced with this Soviet challenge, the U.S. Government and public have continuously discussed and talked about the matter. Many people have advocated making no more concessions and taking countermeasures. To this end, they have offered various proposals and plans, such as speeding up the construction of the Diego Garcia military base, setting up a "quick reaction force" and so forth.

The rivalry between the two superpowers on the Indian Ocean issue is an ill omen. The incessant cry by ranking U.S. Government officials that "the Soviet threat is increasing," shows their determination to "expand U.S. military might in the Middle East and its surrounding areas" to defend U.S. "interests and security" in that area. The Soviet press has fiercely attacked the United States' words and deeds as being "a disgusting big stick policy," a refurbished version of the imperialist "gunboat policy," and so on and so forth. At the same time, it has repeatedly announced that "the situation in the Indian Ocean is of vital importance to the Soviet Union's security" and has expressed the idea that "If anyone should continue strengthening military power in the south of our country, our country will not turn a blind eye to this matter." This kind of quarrel between the Soviet Union and the United States has reflected the intensified military rivalry and escalation of hegemonic contention between the two hegemonic powers in this area.

Following the decline of influence of U.S. imperialism since the late 1960's, the Soviet social imperialists have forced their way into the Indian Ocean and engaged in increasingly fierce contention with the United States. Over the past 10 years, Soviet naval power has tremendously expanded. It has shifted from its traditional defensive strategy to an offensive strategy. At present, the Soviet Navy boats the right of us of nearly 30 harbors and military bases on the Indian Ocean coasts. A Soviet naval detachment composed of some 20-odd naval vessels is constantly patrolling in the waters of this area. At the same time, Moscow has employed various means in fostering pro-Soviet forces in the Indian Ocean area for carrying out subversive activities. The Soviet Union's steadily pressing forward has forced the United States to make a difficult choice between making concessions and resisting.

Because of the aggravation worldwide energy crisis since the beginning of this year, the contention between the two hegemonic powers--the Soviet Union and the United States--for the shipping route from the petroleum producing states in the Persian Gulf through the Indian Ocean has intensified. The United States, Western Europe and Japan each import about 30, 70 and 90 percent, respectively, of their total petroleum from the Persian Gulf area. The shipping route through the Indian Ocean is the West's "lifeline." The Soviet challenge in such a sensitive area is bound to arouse strong reaction in the United States and the entire Western world. The various nations in the Indian Ocean area have the right to solve problems in this area through joint consultation. The people of this area have become more and more clearly aware of the ambitions of the hegemonic powers. It is our conviction that the Indian Ocean countries will not long tolerate the two superpowers' running wild and seeking hegemony in the Indian Ocean area.

SOVIET SPY SHIPS REPORTED NEAR U.S. CRUISE MISSILE GROUNDS

OW111010 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1136 GMT 9 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 9 September--According to reports from San Diego, a spokesman of the U.S. Pacific Fleet on 7 September said that two Soviet spy ships were cruising in waters 35 miles off the coast of southern California, only several miles away from San Clemente Island, the testing ground for U.S. cruise missiles. The spokesman said that one of the spy ships began cruising in the waters there last month and that the other joined the first last week. The U.S. Navy has followed and put these spy ships under surveillance. The spokesman pointed out that this is the closest Soviet spy ships have come to the U.S. coast recently.

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SUPERPOWERS' MILITARY CAPABILITIES NOTED

OW050840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820GMT 5 Sep 79 OW

[Text] London, September 5 (XINHUA)--A report, "The Military Balance 1979-1980," published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies here yesterday says, "it is evident that the (military) capabilities of the superpowers will continue to increase despite SALT II." "It must be borne in mind that Soviet forces are designed for an offensive, while NATO forces are designed for defence," it continues.

The report says that at present the U.S. has 1,054 intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM), while the Soviet Union has 1,398. The Soviet Union is replacing its older land-based missiles by more accurate systems carrying greater numbers of warheads. Last year the U.S. had armed forces totaling 2,022,000, while the Soviet Union had 3,658,000, it asserts. The U.S. forces fell by 46,000 as against 1978 and "in marked contrast, the Soviet manpower rose by 20,000." The report warns, "Continuing deployment of SS-20 intermediate-range ballistic missiles by the Soviet Union will alter the balance substantially in favour of the Warsaw Pact if NATO's theatre nuclear forces are not increased or modernised or both."

CONFERENCE ON NATO CLOSES IN BRUSSELS

OW042046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 4 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Brussels, September 3 (XINHUA)--More than 100 political and military celebrities from the United States and Western Europe attended a three-day conference with the theme of "NATO--The Next Thirty Years" which ended here today. The conference was jointly sponsored by the Center for Strategic and International Studies of Georgetown University in Washington D.C., the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs and the Atlantic Treaty Association.

In his address this morning, NATO Secretary-General Dr. Joseph Luns said that NATO should continue to maintain an effective military posture. "We need to maintain a truly credible deterrent, not only to counter possible armed aggression, but also to check creeping political pressure.... It is clear that a failure on the part of the European Allies to respond positively and resolutely to this new Soviet challenge, or even a postponement of a decision to deploy updated tactical nuclear weapons in due time in NATO Europe, would open Europe to Soviet blackmail and would diminish significantly the credibility of the nuclear deterrent and might well have a debilitating effect on Allied solidarity and cohesion."

Alexander Haig, NATO's former supreme commander, pointed out that NATO can no longer concentrate solely on the European central front or even the entire European theatre. The entire globe is now NATO's concern. If NATO develops a global perspective, he said, it will be much better prepared to meet the challenges of the next thirty years. Thomas Moorer, former chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, urged NATO to be on guard against Soviet infiltration into the Persian Gulf which, he said, is vital to the United States, Europe and Japan. By the mid-to-late 1980's, the Soviet Union itself might need increased access to Persian Gulf oil to satisfy its own energy requirements. Therefore, he added, the Soviet Union is determined to increase its influence and presence in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and the Horn of Africa. Henri Simonet, co-chairman of the conference and foreign minister of Belgium, and Dr. Henry Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state, also spoke at the conference.

PRC DELEGATION ATTENDS UN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

OW110814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, September 10 (XINHUA)--More than 70 countries attended the United Nations conference on prohibition or restriction of the use of certain conventional weapons which opened here this afternoon.

The weapons deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects include napalm and other incendiary weapons, some small arms and ammunition, fragmentation weapons, blast weapons, delayed-action munitions and certain kinds of new weapons. It was the first time that a Chinese delegation joined the discussions on this subject. Democratic Kampuchea has also attended the conference.

In his message to the conference, U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said, "There has been an increasing concern about the dangers posed by the development and application of weapons which, though conventional, obliterate the distinction between military and non-military targets or objects." The rapid advance in weapons technology threatens to nullify humanitarian considerations in armed conflicts. "In our world today," he declared, "the unforeseen ramifications of the armed race constitute a challenge to all powers, great, medium or small, to employ their collective intelligence and vision of facilitating breakthroughs towards disarmament."

The conference is held in accordance with a resolution adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in December 1977. Two meetings were held here earlier to prepare for the conference. The conference has taken place at a time when the two superpowers have been locked in fierce arms race in the field of conventional weapons as well as nuclear weapons. Both of them devote some 80 per cent of their military costs to reinforce their conventional military strength, which is far beyond their defence needs. Take the Soviet Union. It has been vigorously developing various kinds of conventional weapons including those to be banned. This has caused grave concern to various countries, particularly numerous small and medium countries, which have justifiably called for the prohibition or restriction of such dangerous weapons, first of all, by the superpowers.

PRC DELEGATION ATTENDS UNESCAP MEETING IN INDONESIA

OW101700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, September 10 (XINHUA)--The 16th session of the UNESCAP Committee for coordination of Joint Prospecting for the mineral resources in the Asian off-shore areas (CCOP) opened in Bandung, Indonesia, today, according to a report from that city. Representatives from China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and other countries attended the session.

This is the first time that China attends a CCOP session. In a statement, China's representative Xu Xianzhong said that China will actively take part in the CCOP work on the basis of China's further acquaintance with the CCOP activities. CCOP is an inter-governmental organization of the 12 ESCAP members situated along the Pacific coast and in the South Pacific Ocean. It was set up by ESCAP in 1966. China joined the CCOP prior to the current session.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON UNCSTD CONFERENCE

HK110413 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 79 p 5 HK

[Short Commentary on International Affairs: "Make Science and Technology Create Happiness for Mankind"]

[Text] Thousands of delegates from over 100 countries attended the closing session of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development which was held in Vienna on 1 September. The "Vienna Program of Action" was adopted at the UNCSTD. This program aims at helping with the development of science and technology in developing countries. A strong voice from the Third World countries was heard at UNCSTD reflecting the common aspirations and active efforts of the developing countries for a new world economic order.

As the crystallization of mankind's endeavors and intelligence, science and technology contribute to mankind's commonly shared wealth in promoting the development of society. They play an increasingly important role in promoting the economic development and political stability of the developing countries. Unfortunately, the role of science and technology in the old world economic relations is not one of creating happiness for mankind. Instead, they have become instruments for one group of people to exploit and expropriate another.

Due to historical, social and other factors over the past 100 years, and especially in recent decades, the gaps in science and technology between developed industrial countries and developing nations have widened appreciably. According to published statistics, over 100 developing countries with four-fifths of the world's population have only 12.6 percent of the world's technological research facilities, while 28 industrially advanced countries with 22 percent of the world population control 87.4 percent of these facilities. The widening gaps on the one hand often encourage science and technology to cater to the extravagance of a minority of people in society, with the superpowers in particular engaged in using the advances in science and technology and applying them on an enormous scale to contend for military superiority and world supremacy. On the other hand, the people of the developing countries suffer from malnutrition, environmental pollution, famine and diseases. To uphold and consolidate their national independence and develop their national economies, it is quite understandable that the developing countries are anxious to change the prevailing irrational and unequal situation.

Through the efforts of the "Group of 77," the Vienna meeting achieved initial success in narrowing the gaps between the developing countries and the industrially advanced nations. Naturally, under the existing circumstances, it is far from easy for developed countries to relinquish their monopoly on science and technology, abolish the restrictions on the transfer of technological and scientific information and reach agreement on the establishment of a fund for aid to scientific research from voluntary contributors. The Soviet Union, claiming to be the "natural ally" of the developing countries, has paid little heed to the demands of the "Group of 77." Instead, it has accused the "Group of 77" of putting forward "ambiguous," "useless" and "emotionally charged" proposals, and so forth. This fully reveals Soviet feelings toward the developing countries and indicates that vigorous efforts would be required to implement the measures adopted at the Vienna conference so that all men can share the benefits of science and technology now being monopolized by the developed countries.

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WALDHEIM URGES ACCELERATED THIRD WORLD DEVELOPMENT

OW110914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, September 10 (XINHUA)--"The time is now ripe to articulate an action programme spelling out more specifically the priority areas and the commitments needed in order to accelerate the development of the Third World," said U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim here today.

Addressing the third session of the committee of the whole on the global economic issues, Waldheim stressed the importance of the committee as a global forum for continuing the north-south dialogue and expressed the hope that it could play an essential role in providing impetus to the negotiations related to the reconstruction of the international economic order. He warned that "if we are to avoid a climate of divisiveness and confrontation, renewed efforts by all parties are going to be needed during the coming months". The five-day session beginning today will discuss the question of industrialization, special and pressing problems of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries and the issue of energy. The session will submit a final report to the forthcoming 34th U.N. General Assembly.

GATT REPORT ON WEST'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS NOTED

OW110848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, September 10 (XINHUA)--A report on the trends in international trade in the 1978-1979 period published here today by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) depicts an uncertain picture of the economy in the Western capitalist countries with intensified inflation, high rate of unemployment, serious monetary crisis and unstable production.

The report notes that for the Western countries as a whole, the consumer price index, when compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year, rose by 6.5 per cent in June 1978, 7 per cent in December and 9 per cent in June 1979. So far as exchange rates are concerned, the report says, for the whole of the year 1978, as compared with 1977, the trade-weighted effective exchange rates of the U.S. and Canadian dollars depreciated by nearly 10 per cent and that of the Italian lira by 5 per cent, whereas the Japanese yen and the Swiss franc appreciated by 23-24 per cent, and the West German mark by 7 per cent. During the first half of 1979, variations in exchange rates were of a smaller amplitude, but the Japanese yen depreciated while the pound sterling appreciated.

Unemployment rate has remained high in most of Western countries, the report shows. Although the situation in the United States and Japan has shown some improvement, the rate of unemployment in West European countries has either remained unchanged or continued to increase. The report indicates that as a result of increases in oil prices, the economy in Western capitalist countries has become even more difficult in many ways. Referring to the world production, the report says, it grew by nearly 4 per cent in 1978, somewhat more slowly than in the preceding year. The value of world trade in 1978 amounted to about 1,300 billion U.S. dollars, the report says. In dollar terms, the increase was nearly 16 per cent, two percentage points higher than in the preceding year. The corresponding volume increase was nearly 6 per cent, a growth rate exceeding that of world production. The difference between the growth in value and in volume represents the change in dollar unit values of world trade, which increased by nearly 10 per cent in 1978.

STRAUSS IN MIDEAST TO BEGIN SHUTTLE DIPLOMACY

Arrival in Cairo

OW100154 Beijing XINHUA in English 0136 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Cairo, September 9 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Carter's special envoy Robert Strauss arrived here today to start another shuttle diplomacy between Egypt and Israel in an attempt to bridge the gap on the Palestinian autonomous negotiations after President as-Sadat's recent visit to Israel.

Shortly after his arrival in Cairo [word indistinct] Strauss held talks with As-sadat for 75 minutes. Following the talks, As-sadat said that he gave Strauss all the details of his meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Begin in Haifa. Strauss said that many hard and difficult problems lie ahead in solving the question of Palestinian autonomy and that the road would be long and tedious. Strauss indicated earlier that at the moment he carried no instruction concerning any invitation to As-sadat or Begin for another summit with President Carter.

It was learned that apart from talks with President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil, Strauss will meet here with the U.S. ambassadors to Jordan, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and Syria to get a comprehensive view on the latest developments in the Middle East. Strauss will leave Egypt for Israel on September 11 for a two-day visit and then return to Cairo before leaving for home.

Departure for Israel

OW111522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] Cairo, September 11 (XINHUA)--Robert Strauss, special envoy of U.S. President Jimmy Carter and head of the American delegation to the Palestinian autonomy talks, left here for Israel this morning after a two-day stay in Egypt.

During his stay here, he held talks with President Anwar as-Sadat and Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mustafa Khalil on ways of pushing on with the Palestinian autonomy negotiations. Speaking to reporters yesterday, the special envoy described his meeting with President as-Sadat as positive and constructive and being aimed at defining steps of work in the future within the framework of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East issue. He said that the basic differences separating Egypt and Israel would not be resolved until next year. He declared that he worked for the participation of Palestinian elements in peace talks.

After a three-hour meeting with Strauss, Khalil declared to newsmen yesterday that they dealt with efforts for overcoming present difficulties in the negotiations and aspects connected with the present situation in the Middle East. He said that their talks showed the determination of both sides to give a greater impetus to the peace process.

FORD CALLS FOR WITHDRAWAL OF SOVIET TROOPS FROM CUBA

OW110634 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1133 GMT 9 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Atlantic, 9 September--In his 8 September speech, former President Ford called for the immediate withdrawal of Soviet combat troops from Cuba. Ford also called for the withdrawal of Cuban combat forces from Africa and the Middle East, saying: "This is the root cause of the current problem."

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Ford also pointed out: Since the beginning of the Carter administration, Cuba has sent an additional 25,000 combat troops to Africa, Soviet MiG-23 fighter-bombers have been stationed in Cuba and Soviet pilots have been sent to Cuba to train Cuban pilots.

Ford said: "The United States must take a clear-cut stand. We simply cannot tolerate this train of events." He stressed: "If President Carter takes a strong position, he will have bipartisan support."

U.S. UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST REPORTED

OW091444 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0346 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 7 September--According to reports from Washington, the U.S. Energy Department announced that the United States conducted an underground nuclear test in Nevada on 6 September with the explosive power equivalent to 20,000 to 150,000 tons of TNT. This is the 11th underground nuclear test conducted by the United States this year. Since the signing of the partial nuclear test ban treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union in 1963, the United States has conducted 336 underground nuclear tests and in all it has conducted 540 tests at the Nevada test site so far.

U.S. OIL COMPANIES' SPECULATION REPORTED

OW091442 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1137 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 7 September--An article in a recent issue of the U.S. magazine ENERGY USERS' NEWS revealed that at a time when a shortage of oil supply exists worldwide, American oil companies have diverted some oil products traditionally destined for U.S. domestic consumption to European cash markets in order to make windfall profits.

According to this weekly, Texaco, one of the biggest U.S. oil companies, this year has daily shipped to Europe 65,000 barrels of oil products produced by its refineries in the Caribbean area and traditionally earmarked for U.S. domestic consumption, simply for netting greater profits. These products, mostly fuel oils, include petroleum and aviation gas. The article says these activities did indeed cause a shortage in the United States which led to higher prices. A number of enterprises "have obviously been affected" by the cut in supplies, such as the Edison Power Company in Boston, whose fuel oil supply was cut in half, that is, by 4 million barrels.

The weekly points out: The Texaco incident is "by no means rare." "The price controls on oil in the United States have led those refineries based in foreign countries which usually supply the United States to seek higher prices in Europe." The article says: In addition to Texaco, Exxon and California Standard Oil also sell large amounts of oil to Europe.

U.S. oil companies' profits have soared due to such practices. According to official U.S. statistics, in the first half of this year the 20 major U.S. oil companies' profits were 55 percent higher than the same period last year. Texaco's profits doubled. U.S. public opinion has always blamed the Mideast countries for the shortage of oil in the United States but this myth has been exploded by the article in ENERGY USERS' NEWS.

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GROWING SOVIET MILITARY PRESENCE IN CUBA NOTED

OW111531 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1556 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[By XINHUA reporter]

[Text] Beijing, 8 September--For some time now the Soviet Union has aggressively stepped up its arming of Cuba, sending large numbers of weapons and military personnel there, expanding military installations and turning Cuba into a powerful advance position for its expansion in the Western Hemisphere.

The news that has been circulating in the past few days on the stationing in Cuba of a regular Soviet combat unit of 2,000 or 3,000 men equipped with tanks and artillery has aroused worldwide public attention. People note that Soviet activities in Cuba have reached a point where they can no longer be ignored. This incident, described by U.S. public opinion as a "new challenge" by the Soviet Union on the U.S. doorstep, is inseparable from the Soviet Union's recent so-called "escalation of Caribbean operations." In mid-August this year, Soviet naval authorities ordered a task force to sail through the Mona Passage into the Caribbean Sea: This task force cruised in waters south of the Dominican Republic and Haiti and made a show of force for as long as a week. Its movement was closely watched by U.S. warships and airplanes. In the meantime, according to U.S. Defense Department officials, the Soviet Union is quickly increasing Cuba's naval strength. Since last year the Soviet Union has provided Cuba with conventional submarines, patrol boats and speedboats equipped with ship-to-ship guided missiles.

In addition, an overall plan to help Cuba modernize its armed forces is being implemented at an accelerated pace. It has been disclosed by various sources that in recent years the Soviet Union has been continually reequipping and expanding the Cuban forces, shipping the original equipment of the Cuban forces to African battlefields and replacing them with large quantities of new weapons. The Soviet Union has provided Cuba with MiG-23 fighter-bombers, T-62 tanks, new antiaircraft guided missiles, Mi-8 helicopters, long-range artillery pieces, modern Soviet mortars and howitzers, antiaircraft weapons (including the latest ground-to-air missiles) and other modern weapons. Statistics of last year alone show the unusual growth of Cuban military equipment. The number of Cuba's naval vessels increased from 97 in 1977 to 119 in 1978; tanks from 800 to about 1,000; and various types of military aircraft from 379 to more than 550. As of last year, "military aid" funds for the supply of Soviet weapons and equipment alone had exceeded U.S. \$3 billion. U.S. press circles point out that the Soviet Union has been delivering large quantities of weapons to Cuba all along far beyond its legitimate defense needs.

The Soviet Union is vigorously cultivating an overseas mercenary force on this island country to serve as its hatchet man in new military adventures it is planning. It has sent more than 20,000 military advisers and experts to strengthen Cuba's military strength, including the construction of a large number of military engineering projects and installations, the strengthening of various military organizations, the establishment of additional military academies and schools and extensive military training for large numbers of Cuban reserves, militiamen and young students. Soviet military scientific and technological personnel have conducted general and in-depth surveys of Cuba's geological, topographic and maritime conditions. On this basis, the Soviet Union has successively built air force, ammunition, nuclear submarines, weapons repair and assembling, and other modern military bases in various parts of Cuba. In addition, it has also set up satellite communication stations, long-wave radio stations, radio reconnaissance stations and other military command and communication centers.

Soviet Air Force personnel can freely use Cuba's three air force bases, and Soviet long-range high-altitude reconnaissance planes have landed and taken off at these bases on many occasions for reconnaissance and intelligence-gathering flights over the Caribbean area. Soviet pilots are also flying air defense missions for Cuba, substituting for Cuban pilots sent to Africa. All Cuban ports are open to Soviet naval vessels. Large harbors and bays such as Havana, Santiago de Cuba, Marianao and Cienfuegos have been or are being dredged or expanded. When this work is completed, Soviet naval vessels will be able to sail straight into these harbors. Moreover, the Soviet Union is presently also "helping" Cuba build a strategic cross-island central highway and a central railway that runs through 10 provinces, in order to strengthen control of the interior provinces and turn Cuba into a solid bridgehead for Soviet expansion and infiltration in Latin America and to facilitate the transport of military personnel, weapons and supplies to serve Soviet military expansion.

What the Soviet Union is doing in Cuba has aroused a strong response in the United States. In a talk on 6 September, Brzesinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security, said: "Soviet military support for Cuba has far exceeded Cuba's defense needs." U.S. papers and magazines have long since pointed out that the United States is growing more and more uneasy about the scale and purpose of the Soviet effort in increasing its military equipment in Cuba, and that it is worried that the Soviets may plan to use their 200,000-strong Cuban mercenary force for other purposes. In commentaries, newspapers in Latin American countries have revealed the global strategic nature of the Soviet actions, pointing out that the purpose of the Soviet Union in turning Cuba into its advance base and constantly strengthening the military forces there is not just to deal with the United States but also to prepare for intruding into some Latin American countries, and even into remote Asian and African countries.

XINHUA COMMENTS ON SOVIET DENIAL OF TROOPS IN CUBA

OW110925 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1520 GMT 9 Sep 79 OW

[XINHUA reporter's commentary: "Moscow's Deceptive Method"]

[Text] Beijing, 9 September--When Frank Church, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, disclosed on 30 August that the Soviet Union has stationed from 2,000 to 3,000 combat troops on the island of Cuba, only 90 miles from the United States, the Soviet news agency TASS remained silent for several days. This official news agency did not jump to deny it until 3 September. Using attack as a means of defense, it satirized Church as suffering from a "shocking case of hyperopia" and purposely spreading "speculative rumors."

On 5 September, however, U.S. Secretary of State Vance issued a strongly worded statement at a press conference about the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba. Thus, TASS's cheap denial ended in bankruptcy. Shortly afterward, U.S. President Carter issued a statement on 6 September pointing out that the presence of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba was a very serious issue. Such a state of affairs is intolerable to the United States.

Some U.S. senators proposed at the same time that the Senate postpone debate on ratifying the SALT agreement with the Soviet Union until the issue of Soviet troops in Cuba is solved. This incident has aroused a furor in the government and among the people. It kicked up discussions by the news media.

The Kremlin leaders remained silent, however, saying not a word about it. The dilemma the Soviet Union has found itself in is imaginable: The Soviet Union will look stupid if it continues to adopt an "ostrich policy" of denial; on the other hand, if it accepts the exposed facts honestly, will this not amount to admitting that it has been lying all along? What worries Moscow most is that if things do not work out, this incident might affect the ratification of the SALT II treaty by the U.S. Congress, a treaty Brezhnev has worked so painstakingly for.

What should be done then? It seems that the Soviet leaders are racking their brains in search of a countermeasure to fool the people. By flat denials or silence on Soviet troops in Cuba, the Soviet Union adopted an evasive trick. When both denials and silence did not work, the Soviet Union again spread word through its personnel in the United States that the Soviet combat troops in Cuba are "advisers, not combat troops." This is another evasive denial. The truth is that this combat troop contingent is equipped with 40 tanks and a rocket battalion. This denial deceives no one but the Soviet Union itself.

Failing in this scheme, the Soviet Union tried again. An article: "Dangerous Enthusiasm" in the 7 September IZVESTIA took the United States to task by saying that the United States has stationed large numbers of troops overseas and that its military bases are "deployed on key paths toward the Soviet Union and other socialist countries." Although this article did not link the Soviet Union directly with the issue of Soviet troops in Cuba, a person with commonsense can tell that when the Soviet Union cannot cope with hard facts, it will try another trick. On the same day, Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov delivered a speech at an award presentation rally at Ishhevsk. He said: "The tie of militant friendship that unites fraternal troops will grow stronger year after year." Both the IZVESTIA commentary and the apparently irrelevant TASS report logically disclosed the real Soviet intention. It simply wants to justify the situation: Since the United States deploys troops on key paths to the Soviet Union, we should also put our Soviet combat troops at your front door--the island of Cuba. Soviet and Cuban troops stationed together means "militant friendship." What is there to be surprised about! However, no matter how clever Moscow plays its tricks of denial, it may get by today, but how about tomorrow?

BREZHNEV REAFFIRMS SUPPORT TO TARAKI

GW110908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)--Leonid I. Brezhnev received Nur Mohammed Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, at the Kremlin yesterday and assured him that he "can further count the Soviet Union's all-round and unselfish aid", says a TASS report.

They "highly evaluated the steady strengthening of relations of close friendship and all-round cooperation" between their countries and parties and "stressed their resolve to develop in every way in accordance with the treaty of friendship, good-neighbourhood and cooperation Soviet-Afghan relations in all fields".

A REUTER report from Moscow yesterday said that "in the Soviet vocabulary, the term of 'all-round' aid is used to include military assistance". A UPI report from Moscow noted that "reports from Afghanistan have said the Soviets are stepping up military aid to stamp out the dozens of local uprisings". Taraki came to Moscow from the Havana non-aligned summit on his way home.

GU MU HONORED AT OSAKA ECONOMIC RECEPTION

OMI10826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Osaka, Japan, September 10 (XINHUA)--"China's prosperity and stability and the growing relations of friendship and cooperation between Japan and China are not only in the interest of stability in Asia but also of great significance to world peace," said Hosai Hyuga, president of the Kansai Federation of Economic Organizations, here this evening. Mr. Hyuga was speaking at a reception held by seven economic organizations in the Kansai region in honour of Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu and his party.

In reply, Vice-Premier Gu Mu spoke highly of the contributions made by the Kansai economic and trade circles to the development of economic and trade contacts and friendly relations between China and Japan. He said, "We are convinced that the Japanese friends in the Kansai region will take the lead in the extensive economic and technical cooperation between China and Japan." Leading members of the host organizations, the governor of the Osaka Prefecture, the mayor of Osaka City and the Chinese ambassador to Japan were present. In the afternoon, Vice-Premier Gu Mu attended an informal forum of leading members of economic organizations, businessmen and bankers on broader economic cooperation and trade between the two countries.

PRC AGREES TO JAL FLIGHTS TO SHANGHAI, HANGZHOU

OMI101113 Tokyo KYODO in English 1057 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing September 10 KYODO--Japan is being allowed to fly its planes to Hangzhou in addition to Beijing and Shanghai in return for new Chinese flights to Nagasaki under an accord concluded by the two countries here Monday. The Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) had been allowed hitherto to make flights only to Tokyo and Osaka.

Notes on the accord to amend the annex of the Japan-China aviation agreement were exchanged by Ambassador to China Kenzo Yoshida and Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister He Ying. Based on the accord, Japan Air Lines, the Japanese flag carrier, will conduct new service on the Tokyo-Nagasaki-Shanghai route every Tuesday starting this week. But JAL has yet to decide when it will extend the flights to Hangzhou. CAAC will start the new service on the Beijing-Shanghai-Nagasaki route every Thursday, also starting this week. As a result, weekly flights conducted by JAL and CAAC between the two countries will be increased from the present six each to seven each.

SHANGHAI-NAGASAKI AIR SERVICE OPENS, SHANGHAI BANQUET

OMI111704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, September 11 (XINHUA)--A regular air service between Shanghai and Nagasaki was inaugurated here today.

The first flight by the Japan Air Lines launching this new air service arrived here at noon, bringing a Japanese friendship delegation from Nagasaki prefecture led by its governor, Mr. Kanachi Enko. The Japanese delegation were guests of honour at banquet this evening given by the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Shanghai regional administration of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China.

In a toast at the banquet, Peng Chong, chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, said that the opening of the Shanghai-Nagasaki regular air service added a new air link between China and Japan. It was a new friendship bridge between the two countries.

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"We will join our efforts with the people of various sections in Nagasaki Prefecture to deepen the friendship between China and Japan and strengthen the friendly ties between Shanghai and Nagasaki," he added. In his toast, Governor Kanachi Kubo said: "The people of Nagasaki have long hoped for the establishment of this airline. It is now finally realized. We will never forget this moment of happiness." He said that he would continue his efforts to broaden and strengthen Japan-China friendship. This afternoon, Chairman Peng Chong met with Governor Kanachi Kubo and other leading members of the delegation. They had a friendly conversation and were photographed together.

PRC, JAPAN AGREE TO SET UP JOINT RESTAURANT VENTURE

OW111356 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)--China and Japan have agreed to set up a joint venture, the Kyowa Co. LTD., to run Beijing Roast Duck Restaurants and other undertakings in Japan.

A contract to this effect was signed here today by the Beijing Commercial Service Company and the Tokyo Maruichi Shoji Co. Ltd. The Kyowa Co. Ltd. will first set up restaurants specializing in Beijing cuisine. Next it will undertake the sale of Beijing art and craft works, the publication of Beijing recipes, and other undertakings mutually agreed upon. The new contract provides for the opening of "Quan Ju De," the Beijing Roast Duck Restaurant, in Tokyo at the beginning of 1980. China will provide chefs and condiments. It is planned to open more restaurants in other Japanese cities. China is to put up 49 percent of the capital and Japan 51 percent. Each side will propose a general director, with the Japanese as manager and the Chinese as deputy general manager.

JAPAN, PRC TRADE UNION OFFICIALS DISCUSS COOPERATION

OW120512 Tokyo KYODO in English 0302 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, Sept 11 KYODO--The All-China Federation of Trade Unions has authorized its affiliated trade unions to establish contact with foreign trade unions for the first time since the Great Cultural Revolution more than a decade ago. Leaders of the 2,100,000-member Chinese Federation of Trade Unions met with Katsumasa Taniai, vice chairman of the Japanese National Railway Workers' Union here and agreed to exchange delegation on a regular basis.

Taniai, after eight hours of talks with the Chinese trade union leaders Tuesday, said the Chinese were seeking international solidarity, foreign cooperation to China's modernization programs and enlargement of their anti-Soviet strategy. Taniai said Chinese railway union leaders requested the Japanese side to provide them with technical cooperation in electrifying a Beijing-Tianjin railway and give them advice from time to time.

Taniai said the Chinese unionists hoped to invite delegates from the four biggest Japanese trade union groups--the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), Japanese Confederation of Labor (Domei), National Federation of Industrial Organizations and the Federation of Independent Unions. He also said they wanted to invite representatives of the Federation of Japan Automobile Workers' Unions to China.

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions officially accepted Sohyo's invitation to visit Japan in late October, he said.

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Taniai said he advised the Chinese to invite the four Japanese organizations at the same time. The Chinese agreed with Taniai, saying that they would accept Japanese unions even if they have contacts with Taiwan.

JI PENGFEI MEETS DELEGATION, COMMENTS ON OHIRA VISIT

OW081042 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA)--Ji Pengfei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this morning met with a 21-member delegation from the Kitakyushu Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship.

Ji Pengfei said: "I am glad to learn that Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira will visit China within the year. The Chinese people will give him a warm welcome. Increasing friendly exchanges between the leaders and people of our two countries will help develop Sino-Japanese friendly relations, now established, for generations to come." In reply, Komei Yoshida, leader of the visiting delegation and chairman of the Kitskyushu City Assembly, said: "We will take home the friendly sentiments of the Chinese people". Present on the occasion were Li Quanzhong, deputy general manager of the China International Travel Service, and Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

KANG SHIEN MEETS JAPANESE QUALITY CONTROL DELEGATION

OW081636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Kang Shien met here this afternoon with a Japanese quality control delegation led by Dr. Yoshio Kondo, professor of engineering at Kyodo University. The delegation arrived in Beijing on September 3 to participate in activities to mark China's second "quality month".

At the meeting, Dr. Kondo said: "We have just now attended a televised ceremony to mark China's second national 'quality month'. We are deeply impressed, and very glad to see so many people receive awards". Vice-Premier Kang Shien extended a warm welcome to the delegation. He said: "The quality of our products has been raised, but work to improve management is not complete. There is much in your experience that we can assimilate." The minister at the Japanese Embassy here Shoichi Ban was present at the meeting. Also present were Yuan Baohua and Yue Zhijian, vice-ministers in charge of the State Economic Commission.

JAPANESE GROUP MARKS DPRK NATIONAL DAY

OW081620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, September 8 (XINHUA)--The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan held a grand cocktail party here this evening marking the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Over 600 Japanese personages from various circles attended the party.

Wang Xiaoyun, minister of the Chinese Embassy in Japan, and diplomatic officials from other countries also attended the reception. In his speech at the reception, Chairman of the General Association Han Dok Su gave an account on the achievements in the socialist construction of DPRK since its founding 31 years ago. He also expressed the strong aspiration of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

KIM IL-SONG ON NONALINEMENT, KOREAN REUNIFICATION

OW111415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1419 GMT 8 Sep 79 CW

[Text] Beijing, 8 September--When DPRK President Kim Il-song received the director of the Research and Planning Bureau of the Ministry of Security and Interior and National Orientation [title as received] of the Benin People's Republic on 30 June, he talked about the nonaligned movement and about the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and other issues. President Kim Il-song said: The nonaligned movement is exerting tremendous influence on the development of the international situation and on revolutionary changes in the world. "To undermine the nonaligned movement, imperialists and dominationists are stepping up their efforts to carry out their subversive and divisive activities and to set one nation against another in the world. They have waged struggles to place the nonaligned nations under their own domination."

He pointed out: "The present situation demands that the nonaligned countries protect the nonaligned movement from attacks by imperialists and dominationists and vigorously struggle to further strengthen and develop this movement. All nonaligned nations should thoroughly uphold the principles of the nonaligned movement and strive to realize the noble ideals of the nonaligned movement."

On strengthening unity among the nonaligned nations, President Kim Il-song said: "Nonaligned nations must heighten their vigilance against all attempts by imperialists and dominationists to sow discord and drive a wedge among them. They must not be misled by imperialists' and dominationists' instigations and deceptive measures, or do foolish things such as fighting each other. Nonaligned nations must not do anything that runs counter to the principles of the nonaligned movement. Nor should they take any action that would impair international unity. To oppose their common enemy, the nonaligned nations should give top priority to unity, placing unity above all. Differences of opinion and disputes among individual member nations should be solved on the basis of unity." He said: "The nonaligned countries should not only unite with each other politically, but also cooperate closely with each other financially." He continued: "Nonaligned countries should struggle in unity, shatter the outmoded international economic order established by the imperialists and form a new and just international economic order compatible with the interests of the peoples in the newly emerging countries."

President Kim Il-song pointed out: "Nonaligned countries must wage struggles to check and smash the imperialists' policies of aggression and war and to safeguard peace and security in the world. Nonaligned countries must vigorously struggle for the complete withdrawal of all imperialists' forces of aggression and military bases from other countries' territories and for the establishment of nuclear-free and peace zones throughout the world. At the same time, nonaligned countries should work hard to dissolve all aggressive blocs and military alliances, which have consistently threatened world peace and security."

On the reunification of Korea, President Kim Il-song said: "In the struggle to fight for the reunification of the motherland, our party and government of the republic have always consistently and unswervingly adhered to the principle of achieving reunification of the country by the Korean people themselves based on democratic principles and by peaceful means without any foreign interference." "However, due to the South Korean authorities' activities to split the nation and because of their perfidious actions, the dialog between North and South, on which the whole nation and the world's peoples pinned high hopes, has failed to achieve the expected results, and it has finally gone bankrupt."

In his talk, he denounced the United States for promoting the policy of "two Koreas." He said: "The United States should give up the policy of 'two Koreas,' which runs counter to the wishes of the Korean nation and to the trend of the times, and stop instigating the South Korean authorities to engage in various activities to split the nation. The United States should completely withdraw from South Korea all military supplies, including nuclear weapons as well as U.S. troops."

On economic construction in Korea, President Kim Il-song said: "The national economy in our country is developing to an even higher stage and production is incessantly increasing in all sectors of the national economy, such as in industry and in the rural economy. Today, the entire economic situation in our country is excellent." He said: "The people in our country are now implementing the new, magnificent program for socialist economic construction--the second 7-year plan. The central task of this second 7-year plan is to develop the national economy independently and with a modern and scientific approach. This plan is built on the foundation of our party's line to develop an independent national economy. Its aim is to further strengthen our nation's independent national economy."

He said: "During the period of implementing the second 7-year plan, we must develop our metallurgical industry and other sectors of the national economy on the basis of our nation's raw materials and technology and according to the actual conditions in our nation. This is to say, our task in struggle is aimed at further strengthening the independent nature of our national economy." President Kim Il-song said: "Now, the second 7-year plan is being implemented very smoothly. I believe that if this plan continues to develop at the present speed, it is possible to fulfill this plan way ahead of schedule.

When President Kim Il-song met with the Nepalese journalists delegation in Pyongyang on 19 June, he also emphasized matters regarding the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the current economic situation in the country.

XIAO HUA LEADS PLA GOODWILL MISSION TO PYONGYANG

OW101341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, September 10 (XINHUA)--A 15-person good-will touring party from the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) with Xiao Hua, first political commissar of the PLA Lanzhou units, as its leader and Xiang Shouzhi, deputy commander of the PLA Nanjing units, as its deputy leader, arrived here this morning by special plane.

Xiao Hua, member of the Central Committee of the CPC and of the military commission of the CCCPC, and his party were greeted at the airport by Lt. General Cho Myong-son, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Lt. General Yun Chi-ho, deputy director of the General Political Bureau of the KPA, and other KPA officers.

Present at the airport were also Lu Zhixian, Chinese ambassador to Korea; Yu Kezhong, military attache of the Chinese embassy to Korea, and Niu Kelun, member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission.

Meeting with DPRK Officials

OW111558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (XINHUA)--General O Chin-u, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and minister of the People's Armed Forces met with a visiting friendship delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army this afternoon. They had a cordial talk.

The Chinese delegation is led by its leader Xiao Hua and deputy leader Xiang Shouzhi. Present on the occasion were Lt. General Paek Hak-im, vice-minister of the People's Armed Forces, Lt. General Cho Myong-son, deputy chief of the General Staff of the People's Army and Lt. General Yun Ch'i-ho, deputy director of the General Political Bureau of the People's Army. The ministry of the People's Armed Forces of Korea gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the delegation. Paek Hak-im, Cho Myong-son, Yun Ch'i-ho and Lt. General Kim Yong-yon were present. Xiao Hua and Yun Chi Ho spoke at the banquet.

SOUTH KOREAN WORKERS' STRUGGLE NOTED

OW031814 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 3 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, September 3 (XINHUA)--Many South Korean workers have recently unfolded a struggle for the payment of wages in arrears, according to reports from Seoul.

Scores of workers at a public works in Seoul on August 29 thronged to the house of their employer, demanding payment of their wages kept in arrears for three months. More than 700 workers of the Mijin Metal Company Ltd. in Pusan called a strike recently for payment of wages kept in arrears for two months. Early this month the employer promised to pay the wages, but this promise was not kept. Enraged, the workers went on strike.

Over 150 employees of the Arirang Hotel in Seoul called a sit-down on the morning of August 27 for their back wages and retiring allowances. They demanded an early payment of the wages amounting to more than 18 million won which had been kept in arrears for three months and retiring allowances totalling 15 million won.

More than 1,000 workers in Ulsan, south Kyongsang Province, have organised sit-ins intermittently for several months. On August 13, they sent 100 representatives to see the employer and the puppet administration to press their demand for the early payment of wages in arrears totalling 453 million won. The workers decided to go to Seoul to carry on their struggle if their demand is not met. More than 3,800 peasants in Chonan, south Chungchong Province, recently demanded the puppet Tobacco Production Association raise the buying price of tobacco by 50 per cent because the prices of various commodities had gone up by more than 50 per cent over last year.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN NANJING--A 490-member friendship delegation of the Japanese Yojo College from Hyogo Prefecture, Japan, arrived in Nanjing by train from Tianjin on the afternoon of 2 September. Present at the Nanjing railway station to greet the visiting delegation on their arrival were (Bai Xiyuan), responsible person of the Jiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee's Foreign Affairs Office, and a number of leading members of departments concerned. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Sep 79 OW]

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON SRV'S CRIME IN CREATING REFUGEES

OW070404 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1418 GMT 5 Sep 79 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondents Xie Shiqiu and Ma Li: "The Crime of Creating the Refugee Disaster Cannot Be Denied"]

[Text] Nanning, 5 September--Nguyen To Thach, the Vietnamese secretary of state for foreign affairs, at a press conference during the recent session of the foreign ministers' meeting of nonaligned countries, attempted to shift Vietnam's responsibility for creating and exporting refugees to China. He asserted that the escape of the "boat people" was directly linked to China's continued provocations and threat against Vietnam along the border areas. It is quite apparent that this is completely a thief's trick of crying "stop thief" in order to deny his crime.

We will discuss the question of who is continuing provocations and threatening the other at a later date. Here we will only point out how those Vietnamese refugees were driven into Chinese territories. To meet the needs of its reactionary domestic and foreign policies, the Vietnamese authorities cruelly persecuted and expelled refugees and forced some 1 million innocent refugees to abandon their homes and places of birth to drift out to sea. As a result, tens of thousands of people died of poverty or illness or lost their lives at sea.

During the period when the Vietnamese authorities were exporting large numbers of refugees to foreign countries, we visited Fangcheng Multinational Autonomous County in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region several times. The county is in the border area between China and Vietnam. The sight chilled our hearts and made us burst into tears. Fangcheng Multinational Autonomous County of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region is adjacent to Vietnam's Quang Ninh Province. Among over 250,000 Vietnamese refugees driven into Chinese territories, over 147,000 were forced into China through the coastal area and borders of the county.

According to the Vietnamese refugees there, the Vietnamese authorities have expanded the scale of disasters as they constantly escalate the persecution and expulsion of refugees. Group after group of people were forced to leave Vietnam by the Vietnamese authorities. Those refugees included Overseas Chinese, Vietnamese of Chinese origin, Vietnamese people of minority nationalities, Vietnamese people of Kinh nationality who opposed the rule of the Le Duan clique, widows and widowers, the old and disabled, and veteran cadres and officers who had won merit in the war of resistance against France and the fight against the United States and for national salvation.

A refugee by the name of Lam Hoa Ba is 85 years old now. His ancestors lived on the west bank of Mong Cai in Vietnam for many generations. His children and grandchildren were forced to leave Vietnam long ago. He and his old companion were so old and weak due to illness that they wanted to die rather than leave their native place, so despite his painful illness, Lam Hoa Ba dug a hole for a tomb at the back of his house. The Vietnamese public security personnel, however, still compelled him to leave Vietnam. He climbed into his tomb and said: "You had better bury me alive!" The public security personnel said: "No, if you want to die, you must die in a foreign country!" Scores of Vietnamese public security personnel forcibly pulled him and his old companion out and drove them to China.

Refugees on two motorized junks that ran aground and sank off the Fangcheng coast at the end of June said that two rickety sailboats had left Haiphong with them. After towing them out to the high seas, the tugboats of the Vietnamese authorities cut the cables and left the refugee boats adrift. After the two motorized junks sank, more than 300 people swam ashore and were rescued and helped by the Chinese Government.

They barely escaped, but no one knows what happened to those two sailboats, except that during that period bodies of refugees often washed up on the beach along the Fangcheng coast. They said sadly: "Nobody knows how many more refugees have been driven out to sea to perish by the Vietnamese authorities."

Since last year, over 30,000 refugees have drifted to Beihai, Guangxi. The vast majority of the over 8,000 refugees now settling down in Beihai Municipality were fishermen from (Ji Po) County, Haiphong City. They told the reporters that 80 percent of the people in (Ji Po) County were Overseas Chinese and fishermen of Chinese origin, and that earnings from fishing accounted for 90 percent of the county's total income. When Chairman Ho Chi Minh inspected (Ji Po) in 1958, he said with approval: "(Ji Po's) fishery is an example for the whole country." When Comrade Hoang Van Hoan inspected (Ji Po) on two occasions, he also encouraged the people there to "strengthen Vietnamese-Chinese unity and build a happy new (Ji Po)." But, the Le Duan clique has totally betrayed the cause pioneered by Chairman Ho. To turn this island into a military base, the Hanoi authorities have instigated public security personnel to drive out of the country all of the over 9,000 fishermen of five fishery (communes) on the island. Huang Guoxiong, who was a member of the (Li Po) County party committee and head of the county aquatic products (company) said: "We had just returned from the sea when the Vietnamese authorities ordered all the over 60 motorized boats owned by the collective, together with their fishing nets and gear as well as the more than 1,300 tons of fish and shrimp just hauled in, to be confiscated and forced us to leave Vietnam immediately. We left on over 1,200 small boats, carrying only a few personal items of clothing and belongings, drifted at sea for over 10 days and nights and finally arrived at Beihai." He said angrily: "The Le Duan clique is frenziedly undermining the economic construction cause that Chairman Ho Chi Minh paid so much attention to and wantonly engages in military aggression, creating disaster and pushing the Vietnamese economy to the brink of collapse. This clique will inevitably be punished by history."

Many refugees pointed out: The Hanoi authorities have made exporting refugees a national policy and created a tragedy. This is the result of the reactionary domestic and foreign policies pursued by the Le Duan clique.

Many cadres and military officers who had fought in Vietnam's wars of resistance against France and the United States said: Since the unification of Vietnam, externally the Le Duan clique has intensified its fawning on the Soviet Union, joined the powerful to bully the weak and pushed its regional hegemonism. Internally it has ruthlessly suppressed and exploited the people, extorted money to prepare for war, stifled opinion and thrown innocent people in jail everywhere in the country. Many refugees were imprisoned for weeks and even months and then released only when they agreed to leave the country and pay ransom. Otherwise, they would be sent to the "new economic zones."

Refugee Huang Yubao said that in February Vietnamese public security personnel forced residents to leave (Qi Xi) township. Those who were unwilling to leave were shot. On 24 February, 78 people were shot, including his father and his brother-in-law. While fleeing from the disaster, he and his two brothers and over 50 other young people were arrested by the Vietnamese "public security" and thrown into prison some 60 kilometers from Land Son. It was not until mid-April, when his elder brother's wife had sold all the family property and paid over 5,000 dong, that he and his two brothers were released.

An architect, of pure Vietnamese descent who does not want to reveal his name was locked up in a concentration camp for over 5 months in 1976 and suffered inhuman treatment. After his release, the Vietnamese authorities confiscated his property, discovered that he possessed several books published in the United States exposing the Soviet ruling clique, and therefore began to persecute him even more ruthlessly. He said angrily: The Le Duan clique has turned Vietnam into hell on earth and forced millions of people to seek refuge abroad. What the Le Duan clique is doing is totally against the basic interests of the Vietnamese people and certainly cannot be tolerated by the Vietnamese people.

MORE SRV REFUGEES ARRIVE IN HONG KONG

OW111630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, September 11 (XINHUA)--Two batches of 893 Vietnamese boat people arrived here yesterday, boosting the number of Vietnamese refugees to reach here since August 1 to 5,253, the Hong Kong Information Services reported. The number of yesterday's arrivals has been the largest in a day since the end of the Geneva international meeting on Indochinese refugees.

The Hong Kong Government announced that up to September 10, the number of Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong exceeded 68,000. It was reported that the Hong Kong authorities are watching anxiously to see whether the refugee influx, which dropped for a time after the Geneva conference, will rise again to its old alarming proportions. Meanwhile, more Vietnamese boat people have been drowned in the sea. An 11-year old boy from north Vietnam told reporters in Macao that all of the over 250 refugees, including his sister and an uncle of his, who were on the same boat with him, were drowned when the boat sank. When he was picked up by a fishing boat he was drifting, clutching a board.

THAI OFFICIAL SAYS MILITARY WILL REPULSE ANY INVASION

OW111328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, September 11 (XINHUA)--Thai Deputy Prime Minister and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces General Soem Na Nakhon was reported here today to have said that the three services of the country are fully prepared to repulse any possible invasion.

He said people are worrying about a possible escalation of the war in Kampuchea in the forthcoming dry season, which might affect Thailand. However, the Thai armed forces are ready to deal with any situation that may emerge, and are strong enough to resist all invaders. Thailand will strive unremittingly to improve its defence capabilities in view of its long border line with Kampuchea, the general said. He said that the arms Thailand purchased are arriving one shipment after another. They will be distributed in good time to the combat units. While the regular troops are kept combat-ready, he said, those in reserve will undertake training in groups so that they can be called back whenever necessary.

ASEAN ECONOMIC MINISTERS MEETING NOTED

OW091315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 9 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Manila, September 9 (XINHUA)--The eighth meeting of the ASEAN economic ministers ended here late last night after a two-day session.

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A joint press release issued early this morning said that the ministers approved 1,001 additional items to be implemented with effect from December 10, 1979 under the ASEAN preferential trading arrangements, and this brings the number of items under the preferential trading arrangements to 2,327. The ASEAN economic ministers accepted the ASEAN compound fertilizer project to be established in the Philippines as the fourth ASEAN industrial project, the press release further says. It adds that the meeting reviewed the recent initiatives toward greater economic cooperation among the developing countries (ECDC) and regarded economic cooperation among ASEAN countries as a form of ECDC. At a press conference this morning, Gerardo P. Sicat, economic planning minister of the Philippines and president of the current meeting, described the meeting as an important one in economic cooperation of the ASEAN.

ASEAN-NEW ZEALAND TALKS END IN WELLINGTON

0W061850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 6 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Wellington, September 6 (XINHUA)--The fourth ASEAN-New Zealand dialogue ended here on September 4, according to newspaper reports today.

A joint communique released after the two-day talks said that participants at the talks expressed satisfaction that the relationship between ASEAN and New Zealand had been further strengthened since the third dialogue in May 1977. The communique said, topics discussed in the dialogue included trade matters, a development assistance programme from New Zealand as well as ways in which the economic relationship between the two sides might be broadened and strengthened. The participants also exchanged views on international economic problems, including the north-south dialogue and the establishment of a new international economic order, the communique said.

INDONESIA'S MALIK CRITICAL OF CUBA'S NONALINED ROLE

0W111326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, September 11 (XINHUA)--Indonesian Vice-President Adam Malik was reported by the daily INDONESIA yesterday to have said that Cuba had failed to impose its will on the non-aligned movement and to lead it astray.

Malik said this on his way home from the sixth non-aligned summit in Havana. He said that there was a tendency to bring the movement closer to the Soviet camp while the summit proceeded in Havana. But Indonesia, India, Yugoslavia, Egypt and Sri Lanka stood firmly opposed to this tendency and many other countries disagreed with Cuba too, he added. The vice-president pointed to the need to promote economic cooperation among non-aligned countries so as to safeguard the interests of the developing countries. "We would not sacrifice principles for the sake of unity," he said. "What we desire is unity on the basis of the principles of non-alignment." He added: "Our barometer now is Yugoslavia which is a socialist country but refuses to toe the line of the Soviet camp."

Turning to the manoeuvres of Cuba and its partners against the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Malik said that Indonesia and other ASEAN countries refused to see the representative of the Heng Samrin regime sitting at the non-aligned summit, because this is a matter of principle.

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SOUTH ASIA

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AFGHANISTAN, PAKISTAN TO RESUME DIALOG

OW082121 Beijing XINHUA in English 2106 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Islamabad, September 8 (XINHUA)--Afghanistan and Pakistan have agreed to resume their dialogue aimed at normalising their relations, according to an APP report from Havana today. A decision to this effect is understood to have been taken at a meeting between Afghan President Nur Mohammad Taraki and Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Havana yesterday evening.

Agha Shahi, foreign affairs adviser to the Pakistani president, would visit Kabul in the near future for talks with the Afghan leaders aimed at sorting out the problems between the two neighboring countries. Shahi may also arrange for a meeting at the level of heads of state, if necessary. Pakistani sources said that President Ziaul told the Afghan leader that his government would not push the Afghan refugees out of Pakistan unless they themselves wanted to return to their country. Pakistan was giving shelter to them on purely humanitarian grounds. The sources said that the Pakistani leader also brought to the attention of President Taraki the increasing number of incidents of violations of Pakistan's airspace, and that the Afghan leader promised to look into the matter.

PAKISTAN'S PRESIDENT ZIAUL HAQ COMMENTS ON NONALINED

OW101546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Islamabad, September 10 (XINHUA)--The strength of the non-aligned movement has become stronger since the increase of its membership from 25 nations in 1961 to the present 94, said Pakistan President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq today while addressing a press conference here after his return from the Havana summit.

He said Pakistan is now in a position to pursue the non-aligned policy and to show to the world that Pakistan is an independent and sovereign state. Even at the time when Pakistan was still a member of CENTO, it had already followed a policy of non-alignment, he added. Asked about Pakistan's position to adhere to the acquisition of nuclear technology at the non-aligned summit, he said that developed countries were asked, if not required, to transfer nuclear technology to the developing countries without any discrimination.

According to Radio Pakistan, President Ziaul Haq had talks with Yugoslav President J. Tito during the non-aligned summit in Havana. In the talks both leaders agreed on the strict need for strengthening it as an independent and positive factor in Third World politics. Pakistan's president was reported to have told Yugoslavia's president that Pakistan would remain true to the basic principles of the non-aligned movement established at the Belgrade summit. In the talks during the summit in Havana President Ziaul Haq and Sri Lanka President Jayawardene discussed the indispensable role of the non-aligned movement and reiterated their resolve to stick to its principles.

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DANISH QUEEN MARGRETHE II, PRINCE HENRIK VISIT PRC

Departure From Copenhagen

0W111524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 11 Sep 79 0W

[Text] Copenhagen, September 11 (XINHUA)--Danish Queen Margrethe II and Prince Henrik left here midday today for Beijing aboard a special plane to pay an official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Foreign Minister Henning Christoffersen will join the queen's party after his visit to Saudi Arabia, when the plane arrives at the Karachi Airport. The queen's entourage consists of more than 80 officials, businessmen, cultural group and journalists. Jin Gui-hua, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy saw the queen off at the airport.

RENMIN RIBAO Welcoming Editorial

0W111620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 11 Sep 79 0W

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)--An editorial in tomorrow's PEOPLE'S DAILY warmly welcomes Her Majesty Queen Margrethe II and His Royal Highness Prince Henrik of the Kingdom of Denmark who are due to arrive on an official visit to China.

Excerpts follow: "Denmark is a highly industrialized country. Her industrious, ingenious and highly creative people love peace, independence and freedom. During the Second World War, they waged a heroic and unyielding struggle against the German fascists. For more than 30 years since the war, the Danish people have cherished their national independence and the integrity of their sovereignty. The Government of Denmark has made unremitting efforts to safeguard its national independence and state sovereignty."

"Denmark lies in a highly important strategic position at the entrance to the Baltic Sea. In order to safeguard the peace in Denmark and Europe, the Danish Government stands for consolidating and strengthening national defence and cementing the unity of European countries so as to resist external threats. Denmark advocates the strengthening of cooperation between countries of the European economic community and attaches great importance to developing relations with Third World countries. The Chinese people greatly appreciate the efforts of the Danish Government to promote a stronger West European alliance and advance cooperation among the E.E.C. countries. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the just cause of the people of the West European countries, who are closing their ranks to strengthen themselves and defend their national independence and security."

"China and Denmark share a traditional friendship. After the founding of new China, Denmark was one of the first to establish diplomatic relations with China. Ever since then, friendly contacts between the two governments and peoples have steadily developed while trade, scientific and technical as well as cultural exchanges have grown. There has been a remarkable growth in recent years in the friendship between China and Denmark. We are convinced that the official visit to China by Her Majesty Queen Margrethe II and His Royal Highness Prince Henrik of Denmark will surely contribute afresh to the traditional friendship of the two peoples and the friendly cooperation between the two countries."

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Beijing Press Coverage

OW120114 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA)--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial expresses a warm welcome to her Majesty Queen Margrethe II and His Royal Highness Prince Henrik of Denmark who are scheduled to arrive in Beijing today on an official visit. Photographs of the queen and the prince are printed together with the editorial, which is also reprinted by the Beijing DAILY. The PEOPLE'S DAILY carries two articles in honour of the occasion. One is a brief introduction of Denmark and another a description of its capital city, Copenhagen.

Arrival in Beijing

OW120348 Beijing XINHUA in English 0335 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA)--Her Majesty Queen Margrethe II and His Royal Highness Prince Henrik of the Kingdom of Denmark arrived here by special flight this morning on a ten-day official visit to China.

The distinguished Danish guests were welcomed at the airport by Premier Hua Guofeng, Vice-Premier Li Xianian and his wife Lin Jiamei, Vice-Premier Chen Muhua, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Shi Liang, Foreign Minister Huang Hua, and Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang.

Queen Margrethe is the first head of state of a north European country to visit China. Accompanying the Queen and Prince Henrik on their visit are Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs Henning Christoffersen and Mrs. Christoffersen, and other officials of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Palace, personages from industrial and commercial circles, the ballet troupe of the Royal Theatre and journalists, totalling more than 90.

The plane carrying Queen Margrethe touched down at Beijing Airport around 11 a.m. Premier Hua Guofeng warmly shook hands with the queen and Prince Henrik as they alighted. A ceremonial welcome was held at the airport which flew the national flags of China and Denmark. A military band struck up the national anthems of the two countries. Accompanied by Premier Hua Guofeng, Queen Margrethe reviewed a guard of honour made up of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Queen Margrethe and Prince Henrik then left the airport by car for the state guesthouse.

The national flags of China and Denmark also flew over the Tiananmen rostrum in the heart of the city. The capital's central artery was draped with colourful bunting and slogans inscribed "Long Live the Friendship Between the Peoples of China and Denmark!" Also greeting the distinguished guests at the airport were leading members of the government and army, and Chinese Ambassador to Denmark Chen Jialin and his wife Jin Huabin. Present too were Danish Ambassador to China Kjeld Vilhelm Mortensen and Mrs. Mortensen, and members of the diplomatic corps.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT NETO DIES IN MOSCOW

OW111846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)--Angolan President Agostinho Neto has died of illness in Moscow, according to a report from Luanda quoting Radio Angola today. The Political Bureau of the People's Liberation Movement of Angola--Party of Labour announced today that the president died after undergoing surgery in a Moscow hospital. The Political Bureau held an urgent meeting this morning and has sent a delegation to Moscow. Neto, 56, became Angolan president in November 1975 when the country proclaimed independence. He left Luanda for Moscow on September 5.

AS-SADAT URGES U.S. DIALOG WITH PLO

OW101536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat called on the United States to begin talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization, according to an AP report from Washington.

In an interview the president said that such dialogue is necessary if the Mideast peace process is to succeed. Asked if he agreed with the contention by Andrew Young, the former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, that the United States should be free to discuss the Mideast problem with the PLO, As-sadat replied: "I think it is very useful.... It is right of the United States to do so.... For the benefit of the peace process, for sure, the United States should start a dialogue with the Palestinians for the very simple reason that without the United States, there will be no complete... settlement." He said: "The PLO seems eager to begin such talks."

PRC DELEGATES ATTEND TUNISIAN SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

OW070832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Tunis, September 6 (XINHUA)--"Solidarity should remain in the centre of our concern in politics, economy and culture for the defence of independence of African countries, the completion of decolonization of the people and the mobilization of the people's potentialities for development rather than armament and conflict," pointed out President Habib Bourguiba of the Tunisian Socialist Destour Party yesterday.

He said this when he referred to Tunisia's African policy at the 10th National Congress of the Tunisian Socialist Destour Party [which] opened here yesterday, under his chairmanship. Among the over 850 delegates to the congress were Secretary General Hedi Nouira and Director of the party's central administration Mohamed Sayah.

Some 40 delegations from foreign political parties, including one from the Communist Party of China led by Chinese Ambassador to Tunisia Cui Jian attended the meeting. It is the first time the Chinese Communist Party has sent a delegation to a national congress of the Destour Party.

In his speech President Bourguiba reviewed the heroic and tenacious struggle of the Tunisian people under the leadership of the party for national independence, and their achievements in economic, cultural and social fields since independence. Referring to Tunisia's Arab policy the president said that in the Arab world economic cooperation should be strengthened and scattered potentialities be reorganized and harmonized so as to hasten the process of the development of various countries. The president also referred to the domestic policy of his country.

President Bourguiba received at the Carthage Palace this morning leaders of delegations of parties and mass organizations from other countries and eminent personages. Cui Jian, leader of the delegation of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC), handed the president a congratulatory message of the CPC and conveyed to him the best regards of Chairman Hua Guofeng. In the afternoon, Cui Jian read out the congratulatory message to the plenary session of the congress.

The message said, "We have seen with pleasure that the Tunisian Government and people, under the leadership of President Bourguiba and the Tunisian Socialist Destour Party, continue to make new achievements in the cause of defending national independence and developing national economy and culture. Both China and Tunisia belong to the Third World. Our two peoples have cemented a profound friendship in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and hegemonism and for safeguarding world peace. Standing firmly on the side of the Tunisian, Arab and African peoples, the Chinese people are opposed to Israel's aggression and expansion and support the just struggle of the Arab and Palestinian people for recovering the lost lands and national rights, and back the national liberation cause of the southern African people. We are firmly convinced that the friendship between China and Tunisia based on common struggle will grow with each passing day."

Reception by Tunisian Leaders

OW101944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1934 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Tunis, September 10 (XINHUA)--Mohamed Sayah, director of the Central Administration of the Socialist Destour Party of Tunisia, received the delegation of the Communist Party of China this morning.

He accepted an invitation to send a delegation of the Tunisian ruling party to visit China. The invitation was conveyed to him by Sun Ping, deputy director in the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, on behalf of the department. In the name of the ruling party's Central Committee, Sayah thanked the CCP Central Committee for dispatching a delegation to attend the tenth congress of the Tunisian ruling party. This, he pointed out, would contribute to the deepening of mutual understanding and strengthening of the friendly ties between the two parties. The two sides cordially exchanged views on problems of mutual concern and on bilateral relations.

President Habib Bourguiba received the Chinese CCP delegation. The Chinese delegation visited Tunis, Sousse, the third largest city of the country, and Monastir, home town of the Tunisian president. The Chinese delegation left for home this afternoon.

PRC DELEGATE ATTENDS ISLAMIC SEMINAR IN ALGERIA

OW091325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 9 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Algiers, September 8 (XINHUA)--The 13th seminar on Islamic thought ended its ten-day discussions today in the southern Algerian city of Tassnrasset. It was attended by over 60 delegates from 20 countries and 500 Algerian university students. The seminar which was organized by the Algerian Ministry of Religious Affairs discussed such themes as "Africa: Its Contribution to the World Civilization, its Past, Present and the Prospects of a Renaissance;" "The Muslim World on the eve of the 15th Century of the Muslim era, Evaluation and Prospects," "Boggar-Tassili: Sacred Places and Great Feasts" and "The Year of the Child." Over 50 theses were submitted for discussion at the seminar.

Attending the seminar was also the vice-chairman of the Islamic Association of China, Kamel Ebdine Bai Shouyi, who introduced a thesis entitled "historical Contributions Made by Chinese Muslims." It was announced at the closing meeting this afternoon that the 14th seminar will be held in Algiers in July next year.

MAURITIAN PRIME MINISTER MEETS PRC TRADE DELEGATION

OW111656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Port Louis, September 11 (XINHUA)--Prime Minister of Mauritius Seewoosagur Ramgoolam met with the visiting Chinese Government trade delegation led by Chen Jie, vice-minister of foreign trade, yesterday morning. They had a friendly conversation.

Chinese Ambassador to Mauritius Wang Ruojie was present on the occasion. The Chinese trade delegation also called on Mauritian Finance Minister Veerasamy Ringadoo and commerce and industry minister Dayanundlall Basant Rai the same morning.

TAN ZHENLIN RECEIVES BENIN AMITY DELEGATION

OW071954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)--Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this afternoon met with a delegation from the Benin People's Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With Foreign Countries, a mass organization under the leadership of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party.

Leader of the delegation is Garba Roger, member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party and vice-president of the People's Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With Foreign Countries. At the meeting, Vice-Chairman Tan Zhenlin briefed the guests on China's experience and lessons learned during the course of her long revolutionary struggles. Mr. Roger said that during their two weeks in China, they had had wide contact with Chinese people at all levels and had acquainted themselves with current feeling among the Chinese people about the victory over the gang of four, and the present effort for modernization. "The Chinese are an industrious and aware people, and the cause they are fighting for is a great one," he added.

Present at the meeting were Luo Shigao, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Valerien Mariano, interim charge d'affaires of the Benin Embassy here. After arriving in Beijing on August 23 as guests of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the delegation visited Chongqing, Wuhan and Shanghai and was entertained at a banquet given in Beijing by Luo Shigao. The delegation is to leave Beijing for home soon.

BRIEFS

SOMALI GOVERNMENT DELEGATION--Mogadiscio, 3 September--A Somali Government delegation led by Agriculture Minister Ahmad Hasan Musa left here this evening for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. The delegation was seen off at the airport by the director general of the Somali Ministry of Agriculture and other officials. Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy here Chen Weifan and other embassy officials were also present. The delegation is scheduled to arrive in China on 6 September. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 2106 GMT 3 Sep 79 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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NPC STANDING COMMITTEE OPENS 11TH SESSION IN BEIJING

OW111212 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] The Fifth NPC Standing Committee opened its 11th session this morning in Beijing with Vice Chairman Ulanhu presiding. Vice Chairmen Nie Rongzhen, Tan Zhenlin, Deng Yingchao, Seypidin, Ji Pengfei, Zhou Jianren, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Zhu Yunshan and Shi Liang attended the meeting. Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court, attended as an observer.

The main subjects on the session's agenda are to discuss and approve the tentative draft of the environmental protection law of the People's Republic of China. Also included on the agenda are other items for decisions and appointments and dismissals.

At today's meeting, Li Chaobo, vice minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission and head of the Office of the Environmental Protection Leading Group of the State Council, explained the tentative draft of the environmental protection law of the People's Republic of China. Comrade Li Chaobo said: Environmental protection is an important component part of socialist modernization. He continued: At present, there is a serious imbalance between our country's economic development and environmental protection. In many places environmental pollution and ecological disruptions have not been controlled or improved, but are getting worse.

In his explanation, he enumerated various manifestations of environmental pollution and ecological disruptions and their harmful effects, and said: The task of the environmental protection law is to fix the state's basic principles and policies for environmental protection into law in order to insure the rational use of the natural environment in socialist modernization, prevent environmental pollution and destruction, create a clean and suitable living and working environment for the people, protect the people's health and promote economic development.

Li Chaobo went on: Enactment of the environmental protection law is imperative. It is what the people are hoping for. It concerns the well-being of our children, grandchildren and future generations and also bears on our country's international reputation. Enactment of the environmental protection law assuredly will give further impetus to environmental protection work in our country.

The session is still in progress.

Further Report

OW111316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1308 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)--The eleventh meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress opened here this morning. The meeting will discuss and approve "The Law on Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China" (draft for trial use) and other resolutions as well as appointments and removals.

Present were vice-chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Nie Rongzhen, Ulanhu, Tan Zhenlin, Deng Yingchao, Seypidin, Ji Pengfei, Zhou Jianren, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Zhu Yunshan and Shi Liang.

The meeting heard an explanation of the draft law on environmental protection by Li Chaobo, vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission and director of the Office of the Environmental Protection Leading Group under the State Council.

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In his speech, Li Chaobo said that protecting the environment was an essential part of the campaign for socialist modernization. The draft was completed after opinions had been solicited from various localities, departments of the State Council, factories, mines and other enterprises, people's communes and schools.

It has been submitted to the plenary session of the Commission of Legislative Affairs for examination and approval, and has been revised several times.

Li Chaobo noted that environmental pollution and damage was a new problem arising alongside modern industrial and agricultural development. The Communist Party and state considered it to be of major significance, he said.

As a result of interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four and shortcomings and errors in the work, the relationship between economic development and environmental protection had been badly dislocated, he said. Many places suffered from serious environmental pollution and damage to local ecology.

He said that the law on environmental protection was designed to ensure rational use of natural conditions, prevent environmental pollution and damage and create a clean and salubrious environment for the people's life and work so as to protect the people's health and promote the economy.

In order to guarantee implementation of the law, the draft provides for sanctions against offenders and awards for those who work actively to protect the environment.

The standing committee is to discuss the draft law in groups.

FANG YI HOSTS GET-TOGETHER FOR RETURNED SCIENTISTS

OW111350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)--Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-premier of the State Council, paid tribute to nearly two dozen Chinese scientists who returned from the United States, Japan and other countries in the 1950's to live and work in the motherland at a gathering he hosted last Saturday.

The gathering was arranged to solicit opinions from the veteran scientists on the four modernizations and to call on them to take the lead in the drive for scientific and technical innovation.

Fang Yi spoke highly of their determination to give up their comfortable living and working conditions abroad and their courage to break through efforts to block their return. "Your just, patriotic struggle in those years should be recorded in the history of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggles," he said. "In fact," he added, "the returned Chinese students as a whole have always displayed a fine tradition of patriotism."

Fang Yi said: "New China's achievements have been registered with the help of a major effort on your part. You have made a great contribution to the country's science, education and economic construction. We hope you will continue to shoulder this glorious task in the new long march."

He expressed sympathy with those who had been persecuted by Lin Biao and the gang of four, stating: "Such persecution of intellectuals can never be repeated."

The scientists replied that they prided themselves on the fact that they had done their part in the socialist construction over the past two or three decades. Though they had suffered at the hands of the gang of four, they would adopt a forward-looking attitude and dedicate their lives to the modernization of the country.

Many raised suggestions bearing on their work such as having assistants assigned to them so that they could concentrate on research, the ending of frequent work changes to enable them to produce better research results, and an overall improvement of efficiency in scientific research, education and production. Some suggested cutting down the number of staff where departments are overstaffed to free more people to catch up with the latest developments in their field. Some also raised complaints against individual organizations for not carrying out party policy on intellectuals.

FURTHER REPORT ON FORUM MARKING ANNIVERSARY OF MAO'S DEATH

OW111351 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1604 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 10 September--More than 50 social scientists and journalists held a discussion meeting at the CPPCC auditorium in Beijing on the occasion of the third anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's death on 9 September. The subject they discussed was "upholding the principle of practice as the sole criterion for testing truth means upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought." They considered it a good subject; by discussing this subject one should be able to grasp the crux of the matter.

It is necessary to continue deepening the discussion on the criterion of truth in order to implement the correct line laid down by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. In the past year or so this discussion has played an important role in restoring the true features of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and eliminating the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Grasping this subject for continuing discussion is bound to deepen this discussion in leading bodies at various levels and in various fields of work and to promote the development of the four modernizations.

The discussion meeting was jointly sponsored by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the Institute of Philosophy under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Yu Guangyuan, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and concurrently director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, presided over the meeting. He pointed out: In the past 3 years our country has made all-round progress ideologically, theoretically, politically, organizationally and in terms of policy. As a result, gratifying achievements have been made in the economy and in science, education and culture. The solution of questions concerning the ideological line and the affirmation of the year-long discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth have played a tremendous guiding role in this progress. Seeking truth from facts, emancipating the mind and doing away with superstitions and blind faith are precisely the consistent teachings of great leader and teacher Comrade Mao Zedong and the quintessence of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

Yu Guangyuan said: Our country is now undergoing extremely profound changes. These changes are leading us not only to the restoration of the situation before Lin Biao and the "gang of four" did damage to the country, but also to economic and political reforms of great significance. Ideologically, these reforms should be based not only on criticism of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" but also on a summing up of the experience we have gained in the past 30 years since the founding of the PRC. In summing up this experience, we should emancipate our minds, start up the machinery, seek truth from facts and unite and look forward as required by the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

He emphasized: Prior to the third plenary session, theoretical circles contributed much to the discussion on the criterion of truth and to the ideological struggle in criticizing the "two whatevers" [liang ge fan shi 0357 0020 0416 2508]. From now on we of theoretical circles should continue to contribute to further discussions on the criterion of truth.

Su Shaozhi, He Fuming, Xing Bensi, Hu Jiwei, Li Pu, Yang Xiguang, Ke Bonian, Wang Ruoshui, Guo Luoji, Hua Nan, Ma Peiwen, Zeng Yanxiu, Guo Lijun, Li Fang and Hong Yu also spoke at the meeting.

Some comrades expressed the view that Mao Zedong Thought can be defended only by developing it. They held that one can truly defend and hold high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought only by integrating it with the realities of the four modernizations, studying the new situation and solving new problems. They pointed out: Although we have gained rich experience and learned many lessons in the past, we should not think that we have learned all that is to be learned about the socialist revolution and construction. Early in the 1960's, Comrade Mao Zedong set forth the task of understanding socialism as a matter of necessity. In other words, as far as socialism is concerned, we are still in the process of "practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge." A large part of our knowledge is incomplete, and some parts are even wrong. It is natural that we should uphold truth, correct mistakes and develop Mao Zedong Thought through practice. Lenin would not have been able to uphold Marxism without developing it, and Comrade Mao Zedong would not have been able to uphold Marxism-Leninism without doing the same. Today, unless we strive to develop Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, upholding it will be out of the question.

It is very useful to review historical experience. Some comrades said: In the history of our party, idealism has been most rampant; however, it is book worship or dogmatism that has most readily captured people's minds. Book worship was most prominently represented by Wang Ming in the period of the democratic revolution. Book worshipers invariably regard Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin as "prophets" and deify them; they distort Marxism-Leninism by turning it into religious dogma and regarding its component phrases and conclusions as a panacea; and they ignore the fact that Marxism is a truth that is born from the practice of revolution and whose greatness has been proved repeatedly in the practice of revolution.

Wang Ming, who claimed to be a 100-percent Bolshevik, denounced Comrade Mao Zedong for opposing Marxism-Leninism. In the words of some people today, this would be tantamount to "pulling down the banner." However, history proves that it is Comrade Mao Zedong who upheld the principle of practice coming first, the principle of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth and the Marxist-Leninist ideological line of integrating theory with practice.

At the discussion meeting, many comrades raised an important point in the current theoretical work--it is necessary to make vigorous efforts to publicize and popularize the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Some comrades pointed out with emotion: The guiding ideology and theoretical basis of our party is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. In recent years, however, our party members' theoretical level has greatly declined due to the troubles created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." It is therefore necessary to step up theoretical study, including the study of the present, past and theoretical aspects of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought itself. Furthermore, we must proceed from reality and study the new important theoretical and practical questions facing Marxism. At the same time, we must educate the vast numbers of party members, cadres and people in the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

The journalists at the meeting suggested that theorists make frequent visits to lower-level units to give lectures, make reports, answer questions raised by cadres and people and help basic-level units train reporters. Some comrades also suggested that CYL organizations shoulder the task of popularizing theory among young people, that publication departments publish a popular journal to help cadres and young people study Marxism and that theorists write more books for popular consumption.

Also participating in the discussion meeting were Fan Ruoyu, Wang Huide, Li Qi, Liao Gailong, Li Shu, Xu Liqun, Li Honglin, Chen Hanbo, Wang Ziye, He Kuang, Wang Zisong, Peng Ding, Nie Jusun and Zhang Tengxiao.

HONGQI COMMENTATOR ON DISCUSSION OF CRITERION OF TRUTH

HK120716 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 9 2 Sep 79 pp 2-4 HK

[Article by HONGQI Commentator: "Conscientiously Make Up Missed Lessons in the Discussion on the Criterion of Truth"]

[Text] Various localities and many units throughout the country have recently proposed that it is necessary to conscientiously make up missed lessons in the discussion on the criterion of truth. This is a very urgent and highly necessary proposal.

Major achievements have been made in the nationwide discussion on the criterion of truth in the past year. By reviewing last year's changes in the political, economic and cultural spheres in our country, we can see the tremendous role this discussion has played in promoting the implementation of the party's various policies, the redress of unjust and wrong verdicts and trumped-up charges, the clarification of major questions of right and wrong regarding the Great Cultural Revolution and the shift of focus of the party's work. In a word, as a result of this discussion, many comrades have been liberated from the mental shackles created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and from the two "whatevers" thinking, have restored the true features of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and reviewed the fine work styles of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality and integrating theory with reality.

This publication made a serious mistake during this very important discussion. For more than 6 months last year, it did not publish any article discussing the criterion of truth because its leadership had followed an incorrect ideological line, proceeded from book worship and divorced itself from reality. This had an extremely undesirable influence. The broad masses of readers have been entirely correct in seriously criticizing this wrong attitude adopted by this publication. We will seriously sum up this experience, further emancipate our minds and join the cadres and the masses in making up missed lessons in the discussion on the criterion of truth.

In the 3d plenary session of its 11th party Central Committee, the party highly appraised the discussion on the criterion of truth and drew up the policy of emancipating the mind, starting up the machinery of thinking, seeking truth from facts and marching forward in unity. Emancipating the mind means that we must take practice as the criterion for testing all theories, guidelines, policies and slogans of the past, uphold the right ones and correct the wrong ones and that we must take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as a weapon for studying new situations, solving new problems and drawing new conclusions according to the new historical conditions. There were mainly three different attitudes toward the policies and the major measures adopted by the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee: first, firm support; second, doubts and wavering; third, disagreement and resentment. For this reason there has not been smooth sailing in implementing the guidelines of the third plenary session. This implementation was disturbed by the erroneous rightist and ultraleftist ideas, especially the latter. The party Central Committee reiterated the upholding of the four basic principles in order to promptly get rid of the disturbances caused by these two types of erroneous ideas. However, some people approached these four basic principles according to their needs. They mistook this reiteration as a step to correct the deviation of the third plenary session and arbitrarily attacked the discussion of the emancipation of the mind, on the promotion of democracy and on the criterion of truth. The emergence of these erroneous ideas was not strange at all. It should be put through a concrete historical analysis. On the one hand, it was because the work in various fields had been carried out at a fast pace and these people could not catch up ideologically with the current situation. On the other hand, our ranks were seriously sabotaged by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the ultraleftist line still had a very deep influence. Some people had an ulterior motive and waved the flag of supporting chairman Mao while actually opposing the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and upholding the reactionary ideological system of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." For this reason, the localities and units which had discussed the question of the criterion of truth should continue to deepen this discussion, and those which have not yet held this discussion should conscientiously make up missed lessons in this discussion. Through this discussion, the whole party and all the Chinese people should be unified ideologically on the basis of the guidelines and policies drawn up by the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC. This is required by the developing objective situation and demanded by the cadres and the masses.

Fundamentally, making up missed lessons in the discussion on the criterion of truth aims at solving the problem of the ideological line. There are two diametrically opposed ideological lines. One finds expression in idealism and metaphysics which stick to book worship; the other finds expression in dialectical materialism which proceeds from reality. An ideological line is the basis of a political line. Its correctness or incorrectness leads the revolution to success or failure. Only when a correct ideological line is followed will it be possible to guarantee the implementation of a political line. When an incorrect ideological line is followed, a political line cannot be reliable. During the decade when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" created confusion, idealism was rampant and metaphysics ran wild, disrupting our ideological line. We must vigorously straighten out our ideological line. The problem of the ideological line was solved after the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. However, this does not mean that the problem has been solved in all localities. The controversy over the problem of the ideological line has not ended and is still going on. Therefore, we must properly solve the problem of the ideological line. This concerns fundamental construction and is a major issue which deserves close attention.

However, some comrades do not sufficiently understand the important meaning of making up the missed lessons in the discussion on the criterion of truth. Some hold that this is a task for the propaganda departments and the theoretical workers and that they themselves are not concerned with this task. This view is obviously incorrect. The question of these comrades' thinking can be solved easily by doing appropriate ideological work on them. Stress should be laid on doing penetrating and meticulous ideological work on comrades who still do not understand and even resent the discussion on the criterion of truth. Actually, these comrades have studied Comrade Mao Zedong's philosophical works such as "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" more than once. They do not oppose the viewpoint of practice being the basic viewpoint of dialectical materialism. However, at the mention of holding a discussion on the criterion of truth and using practice to test all subjective things, they believe that this is something terrible as if the spearhead is being directed at the revolutionary leader. There are numerous causes for this kind of thinking.

What is the problem? It is chiefly a matter of ideological confusion resulting from modern superstitions created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Lin Biao and the "gang of four" created modern superstitions within our party for as long as 10 years. They advocated "the peak has been reached," "every line is truth" and "one line is the equivalent of 10,000 lines." They idolized revolutionary leaders and dogmatized revolutionary theory. These mental shackles weighed heavily on people. The remnant poison of "showing such faith approaching superstition and such obedience approaching blindness" is still a long way from being eliminated. In the eyes of certain people, everything written in the books must be followed to the letter; nothing should be discussed if it is not written in the books. They believe that everything written, circled or reviewed by a leader is correct. No matter how actual objective conditions have changed and no matter what practice has proved to be incorrect, they consider it necessary to trust and obey everything. This means restoring obscurantism. It has nothing in common with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought which is built on a scientific basis. What is to be trusted and obeyed by us is conditional. We can only obey and trust what is proved correct in practice. What is proved wrong in practice must be overcome and corrected. Faith is not the equivalent of superstition, just as obedience is not synonymous with blind obedience. Ignorance arising out of modern superstitions is not a manifestation of firm faith but a reflection of idolatry. Only by eliminating modern superstitions can we fearlessly test every subjective thing in practice. Only in this way can we adopt a down-to-earth attitude toward revolutionary leaders and revolutionary theory.

Because certain comrades previously carried out the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," they are afraid that the test of practice may expose their mistakes and jeopardize their position. It cannot be denied that every subjective thing must be tested in practice, including everyone's work. For various subjective or objective reasons, we make mistakes of one kind or another in our work. This is unavoidable. If a test in practice shows that we have done something wrong, this is a good and not a bad thing. It stimulates us to seriously sum up experiences and lessons and further improve our work. After a mistake has been made, the key lies in whether we assume a correct attitude toward it. If we insist on testing our work in practice, if we understand what is wrong after a mistake is discovered and if we show the ability to correct a mistake by our actions, then there is no problem of our position being jeopardized. If we have made a mistake and are afraid of the test of practice, this is harmful to the party and to ourselves.

Whether we can now make up for the lessons we missed in the discussion of the criterion of truth depends chiefly on whether the leadership at various levels will take the lead in conducting discussions. In the past year of discussions, many leading cadres played a leading role. However, some comrades refused to get involved in the discussion and did not organize others to do so. Other comrades just urged people to join in the discussion but did not get involved themselves. Such a situation must be rectified. The leaders at various levels must first take makeup lessons and emancipate their minds in a serious and not haphazard way, linking theory with practice. Only in this way can they properly help the masses of cadres and people catch up on missed lessons. If they themselves have neglected to take makeup lessons with their minds still in an ossified or semi-ossified state, it is just impossible for them to do a good job in leading this effort.

How should the discussion of the criterion of truth be properly organized? Some areas and units have provided very valuable experience. They believe that we must conduct the discussion with given targets in mind, linking theory with practice, taking into account our own thinking and work and summing up both positive and negative experiences in the past 30 years. Conducting the discussion in an abstract way does nothing to solve problems. Only by linking the discussion with such problems of the greatest interest to the masses, such as the implementation of party policies, the conquest of factionalism, changes in class relations and so forth, can we achieve very satisfactory results. In discussing the problem of why it is claimed that the exploiting classes in our country have been eliminated, we must first start with an analysis of how the landlords, rich peasants or capitalists have been reformed in the area concerned. This will make us see that the overwhelming majority of these people have been reformed in a satisfactory or relatively satisfactory manner and have become self-supporting laborers. Thus we can realize in practice and theory that such a conclusion is correct. A discussion held in this way is lively, down-to-earth and easy to understand.

Making up the missed lessons in the discussion of the criterion of truth does not mean launching a political movement. The effort is to revolve around the realization of the four modernizations as the center. This is an education in the ideological line and in dialectical materialism and is a long-term task. The proper or improper conduct of the current discussion will bear on whether the excellent situation of stability and unity can be consolidated and developed and on whether the four modernizations can be realized. Through this discussion we must carry out the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 5th NPC, further do various tasks well and give our all to the realization of socialist modernization.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY

HK101144 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Aug 79 P 3 HK

[Article by Zhou Shulan [0719 0647 5571] and Wu Jinglian [0702 2417 8834]: "Accord Priority Status to the Development of Light Industry"]

[Excerpts] It is of great importance for us to accord priority status to the development of light industry from now on. That is to say, we must increase the proportion of state investments for light industry, step up the construction of light industrial enterprises, readjust, renovate and transform existing enterprises, tap their potential, strive to develop handicrafts, give priority to light industry in the supplies of fuel, power, and raw and other materials and make other industries sacrifice a little in case there is not enough investments, fuel and power to quickly boost light industrial production.

At present, there are many favorable factors for giving priority to the development of light industry. First, having laid down a solid foundation, China's heavy industry can supply the needs of light industry for equipment, technology and raw and semifinished materials. Today, 70 percent of the total value of China's light industrial products are derived from agricultural raw materials and 30 percent from industrial raw materials. If we can secure more raw materials from heavy industry, we will be able to develop light industry at a much faster rate. With the development of heavy industry, particularly the development of the organic synthesis industry in recent years, we have all the objective conditions for doing this. Second, as far as agricultural raw materials for light industry are concerned, there are still great potentials for increasing production since many resources have not yet been fully made use of. As the supply of raw materials increases with the development of agriculture, we will be able to develop light industry more fully. Third, our country has an extensive market for its light industrial goods. As agricultural production rises and the income and purchasing power of its 800 million peasants increases, this market will provide a powerful motivating force for the development of light industry. Fourth, our existing light industrial enterprises still have great potential for increasing production. We have set up more than 100,000 light industrial enterprises and have been importing advanced foreign technology since the founding of the PRC. If we can fully bring the potential of existing enterprises into play, insure the supplies of fuel, power and raw and semifinished materials they need and improve their management, we will be able to quickly accelerate the growth of production.

At present, light industry lags far behind heavy industry in our national economy. The supplies of light industrial goods are so "short" that they can hardly meet the fundamental needs of the people in their daily life. Should we not make haste to improve this state of affairs in our present readjustment? As a matter of fact, it is impossible for us to quickly develop heavy industry if we do not change the present proportionate relationship between various branches of the national economy.

Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in his article "On the Ten Major Relationships"; "Is your desire to develop heavy industry genuine or feigned, strong or weak?" If your desire is genuine or strong, then you will attach importance to agriculture and light industry so that there will be more grain and more raw materials for light industry." In the long run, this approach "will lead to a greater and faster development of heavy industry" ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 5, P 269). Unfortunately, we had not followed this approach. For years, we diverted all our attention to the development of heavy industry, particularly the iron and steel industry. This caused serious disproportions in our economy. Now is the time for us to make a determined effort to rectify the disproportions.

To effectively implement the party Central Committee's decision concerning the readjustment of the national economy, we must pay attention to overcoming the following tendency which prevailed in certain branches of our economy. These departments glibly affirmed the need to make readjustment, but when it came to the actual allocation, they insisted that they did not have enough and asked for more regardless of actual conditions. This argument of "you have more allocations than I do" hinders the implementation of the policy of readjusting the proportions. There is in fact an objective criterion for determining what is "in full or excessive supply" and what is "in short supply". The purpose of this objective criterion is to insure the planned and proportionate development of various branches of the economy on a scale of production and construction which suits the present level of the development of our productive forces.

The correct handling of the relationship between aid-agriculture industries and light industries is also a problem. Some comrades held that if we want to develop agriculture, we should promote the aid-agriculture industries and not relegate their importance and give way to light industries. The aid-agriculture industrial enterprises set up in various localities during the past decade have played a definite part in promoting agriculture. However, as can be seen from some localities are having financial difficulties because they have spent too much on the aid-agriculture industries. In some cases, the processing capacity of the aid-agriculture industries greatly exceeds the quantity of obtainable raw materials and the actual needs in the countryside. These industries, as well as enterprises which produce inferior, expensive and unsalable goods, should make way for light industry.

Some comrades only see the part played by heavy industry in promoting agriculture, but not the part played by light industry. This is a one-sided view. In history, the rapid growth in the production of cotton, silkworm cocoons and so on was inseparable from the development of the cotton textile, silk fabric and other light industries. Today, our efforts to develop light industry will likewise boost the development of agriculture in many ways.

For a long time in the past, the saying prevailed that capitalist industrialization began with light industry and socialist industrialization began with heavy industry; the capitalist method of industrialization was to give priority to the development of light industry and the socialist method of industrialization was to give priority to the development of heavy industry. Some comrades later went a step further by equating the development of light industry with capitalist industrialization and set it against socialist industrialization. They were afraid to go all out to develop light industry. To overcome this ideological obstacle to the development of light industry, we must analyze the above saying.

True, capitalist countries like Britain and France did begin their industrialization with light industry, but this does not prove that taking light industry as the starting point is the "capitalist road" of industrialization. The question hinges on why these countries took light industry as their starting point. Some people held that this was determined by the nature of the capitalist system. In our opinion, this view is open to discussion. As historical facts suggest, the state of productivity at that given time was the fundamental factor which determined that their industrialization had to begin with light industry. To begin with, these countries had a very low level of productivity and were predominantly agricultural in those days. Textile and other light industries were the main features of their industrial system. This economic structure, which reflected the state of productivity at that time, determined that they could only take the textile industry as the starting point in industrialization. Second, since these countries had the necessary raw materials and market for developing the textile industry and were technically ready to start the industrial revolution sooner than others, it was only natural that they began their industrialization from here. The lack of raw materials, markets, technology and so on also prevented them from developing such trades as iron-smelting first. Third, with the small accumulation of social capital at that time, it was only possible to develop light industry. Conditions for developing heavy industry on a large scale were not yet present. In the final analysis, the amount accumulation was also conditioned by the level of productivity.

Stalin highly stressed the overwhelming importance of developing heavy industry when he led the Soviet Union to accomplish socialist industrialization. Surrounded by capitalist countries at that time, the Soviet Union would have been unable to maintain its independence and would have found the Soviet system headed for doom if it had not made an effort to develop heavy industry as quickly as possible.

Thus, it was necessary to place emphasis on the development of heavy industry. However, it must be acknowledged that Stalin put too much stress on heavy industry and made it sound too absolute. We must see that it is impermissible to "give priority to" heavy industry to such an extent as to jeopardize agriculture and light industry. The Soviet Union committed this mistake in its industrialization. Some socialist countries proceeded from their own actual conditions, did not place one-sided emphasis on heavy industry and paid closer attention to the coordinated development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. As a result, they achieved higher speed in their economic development and quickly improved the people's livelihood.

Since the handling of the relationship between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry concerns the whole situation, we must proceed from our country's conditions and organically combine the development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. We must establish an economic structure which suits our conditions and characteristics. This economic structure should give play to our favorable conditions and eliminate our unfavorable conditions, enable us to quickly improve the people's livelihood and increase the accumulation of the state and various enterprises and insure the coordinated development of various economic branches so that the whole national economy can develop at top speed and achieve the best economic results. We are now giving priority to the development of light industry within the industrial sector since this is essential for setting up such a reasonable economic structure.

CONSTRUCTION BANKS TIGHTEN FUND ALLOCATIONS

GW120057 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0415 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] According to RENMIN RIBAO, in the spirit of advancing while making readjustment in capital construction, the construction banks in various localities have worked in close coordination with departments concerned and played a positive role in readjusting construction projects, sorting out construction projects, tightening payment by strict examination of projects and strengthening the supervision of fund allocation for construction.

Statistics made available by construction banks in 16 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, including Sichuan, show that during the first half of this year these banks--regulating investment funds in a balanced manner--had made available more 300 million yuan for investment in construction, thus insuring the supply of funds for the construction of key projects and future projects.

For example, the Yanshan General Petrochemical Company in Beijing was in need of construction funds since its capital construction plan was readjusted. The local construction bank then suggested leading members of the company should inventory warehouses and tap potential; the bank also dispatched personnel to assist in the inventory of stock-piled supplies to clear out and make positive use of the stockpiles. By the end of June this year, supplies valued at 9.5 million yuan had been put to use in construction projects or sorted out for use. In addition, more than 10 million yuan in construction funds being used for other purposes were recalled, thus easing the critical supply of construction funds.

The construction banks have also made suggestions to departments concerned to stop or postpone construction of those projects which are not urgently needed for production, or where construction conditions are not yet ready or are economically impractical.

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According to incomplete statistics compiled by 10 branch banks in Hebei, Shanxi, Sichuan, Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Shenyang, Wuhan, Lanzhou and Hefei, 483 projects have been stopped or postponed by departments concerned at the suggestion of the banks, thus cutting investment funds by more than 440 million yuan.

In allocating construction funds, the construction banks in various localities have also tightened examination of budgets for the projects. During the first half of this year, the construction banks examined more than 12,500 budget reports for construction projects, totaling more than 3,059 billion yuan. At present, the construction of a number of large and medium projects outside the state plan is still continuing without letup. This is detrimental to the readjustment of the national economy. The construction banks in various localities have, based on state requirements, stopped payment of funds for these projects beginning 1 September. An exception is money needed for payment of wages and maintenance of projects under construction.

RAILWAY MINISTER GUO WEICHENG DISCUSSES TRUTH CRITERION

OW111456 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1152 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 September--The Political Department of the Ministry of Railways recently called a number of propaganda department directors in the railway network to a forum to earnestly discuss the criterion for truth within the railway network. After the forum ended on the morning of 8 September, the party organization of the Ministry of Railways called a telephone conference of the whole railway network.

Guo Weicheng, secretary of the leading party group of the Ministry of Railways and minister of railways, delivered a speech at the telephone conference, calling on all leading cadres in the railway network to look upon the discussion of practice being the sole criterion for truth as a mandatory course and to take the lead in the discussion. He said that through the discussion it is necessary to first of all emancipate our minds from the forbidden zones and mental shackles of the "whatevers" created by Lin Biao and the "Gang of four" and to foster the viewpoint of seeking truth from facts and integrating theory with practice by proceeding from reality. All party committees should not look upon this discussion as a task for the Propaganda Departments alone. The leading members of party committees and the political departments of various units must themselves firmly grasp this task, see to it that it is carried out and mobilize the masses to do the job.

Comrade Guo Weicheng pointed out: Practice over the past 2 years or more since the downfall of the "gang of four" shows that a correct ideological line is an ideological guarantee for implementing the correct political line of the party Central Committee as well as for carrying out the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy. If we do not persist in the materialist ideological line of seeking truth from facts and just proceed from "book worship" in doing everything, we will not be able to emancipate ourselves from the mental shackles imposed on us by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." It will also be impossible for us to clarify the important question of right and wrong in the railway network left over from the past, to thoroughly redress the numerous false charges and frameups, to implement the various party policies, to bring about a lively political situation, to shift the focus of the party's work and to carry out the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy in the railway network. How then can we talk about realizing the modernization of our railways? The discussion of the criterion for truth, therefore, is a cardinal matter bearing on the destiny of the party and state.

It is also a vital matter of strategic significance bearing on whether or not we will succeed in modernizing our railways. We must do our utmost to make this fundamental ideological building work a success. We will encounter considerable resistance in our advance if we do not do our best to solve this problem.

Guo Weicheng said: In unfolding the discussion on the criterion of truth, it is necessary to closely relate our actual thoughts to the railway work at present. Relating our actual thoughts means that we should solve the ideological problems and the problems of understanding that cropped up in the course of implementing the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, as well as unify the thinking of all the leading cadres and the 2.5 million railway workers and staff members around the guidelines of the 3d plenary session and the 2d session of the 5th NPC.

While most of our comrades in the railway departments endorsed, actively supported and resolutely implemented the principles and policies and the series of important measures adopted by the third plenary session, there are others who showed misgivings and contradicted their own actions. This kind of attitude is incorrect. Since the third plenary session, the party Central Committee has adopted a series of important political, economic and organizational measures and solved a number of vital problems: a lively political situation characterized by stability and unity has taken shape; and a new atmosphere unknown heretofore has emerged. We must firmly believe in the principles and policies formulated by the third plenary session and implement its guidelines consistently. In discussing the criterion of truth, our railway units must earnestly analyze the existing ideological state in their respective units, try to distinguish between correct and erroneous thinking, carry out education on the dialectical-materialist ideological line with definite objectives and in light of actual prevailing conditions and solve various kinds of ideological problems.

In launching the discussion on the criterion of truth, it is also essential to study the new situation in the railway network brought about by our efforts to modernize the railways and solve the new problems related to these efforts. We must also relate this discussion to our past railway work and sum up the experiences gained and lessons learned over the past 30 years.

In shifting the focus of work in the railway network, it is essential to positively implement the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy set forth by the third plenary session. And in the course of restructuring, it is also imperative to put forth measures aimed at solving such problems as how to restructure the railway management system, how to make the organization rationally structured, how to strengthen economic management and how to give enterprises more rights to make their own decisions. In doing this, we should seriously investigate and study, proceed from reality and sum up our findings into objective laws.

Judging from railway work as a whole, railway transportation still cannot satisfy the needs of national economic development, and many issues are involved in this. The central issue is how to tap transportation potentials and reform, improve and rapidly raise transportation capabilities. The production of parts for locomotives and cars, maintenance and building of new locomotives and cars should be planned in a rational way, and problems arising from readjusting capital construction projects should be solved in a timely manner. Only by taking the actual conditions into consideration can we make this discussion on the criterion of truth a success.

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PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS**GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION**

OW070844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)--Animal husbandry must be expanded rapidly because it is falling far behind needs, says an article by Go Qingyun, of a prefectural agricultural office in Liaoning Province.

His article in today's GUANGMING DAILY says it is feasible to develop agriculture in an all-round way under the principle of adaptation to local conditions and the principle of combining farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupation and fishery.

The slogan 'taking grain as the key link' was first raised in 1962, when it was necessary to emphasize grain in order to satisfy the people's needs. But this slogan is unsuitable as the fundamental policy for agriculture throughout the entire period of socialism. First, grain is not the only or the best food for mankind. The nutritional value is not as high as meat, eggs, milk and fish. Secondly, China should make full use of potential in modernizing agriculture. This means that forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries should also be developed at high speed. Thirdly, hilly land in China accounts for 60 per cent of the total, and grasslands made up one fifth. There are 1,500 rivers and 370 lakes. The amount of grassland is double the acreage of farmland. So, on what basis should grain be stressed as the "key link"?

Fourthly, the lop-sided stress on 'taking grain as the key link' in the past dozen years had many side-effects. Of the total agricultural output value in 1977, farming made up 67.5 percent, forestry 3.1 percent, animal husbandry 13.7 per cent, side-occupations 3 per cent and fishery 1.5 per cent. This was an imbalance in proportion. What is more, ecology was disrupted, mountains turned barren, grasslands turned desert, rivers dried up and soil eroded.

A reader's letter from Amoy carried in the same column advocated more attention on animal husbandry because improvement of grasslands together with forests would change the climate, preserve soil and increase its fertility, raise per hectare farm yield and improve the environment.

NATIONAL ESPERANTO FORUM HELD IN BEIJING

OW101255 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA)--A forum on Esperanto was held here organized by the All China Esperanto League, with an attendance of 50 representatives from 13 provinces and cities.

Speaking at the forum were Hu Yuzhi, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the All China Esperanto League; Liao Jingdan, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the Communist Party of China; and Li Qi, vice-minister of education. They urged Esperanto workers of the country to make more effort in disseminating and popularizing the language and in training more young people in this field.

A report on the work of the league was presented to the forum. Since 1963, when the first such forum was held, much progress has been made in China, including publication of a magazine REPORTS FROM CHINA which introduces new China, as well as 200 books.

"Radio Peking" now uses Esperanto in some of its broadcasts. A large number of young Esperanto workers have been trained. Chinese Esperanto workers have taken part in international Esperanto meetings and foreign Esperanto delegations and workers have visited China.

The future task of the league was discussed at the forum. The participants pointed out that the task in coming years was to further popularize the language in the conduct of scientific, technical and cultural exchanges with other countries and to enhance mutual understanding and friendly relations with the people of various countries; to use Esperanto in furthering China's modernization and world peace; and to create conditions for an international Esperanto conference to be held in Beijing.

LAW INSTITUTIONS INCREASE ENROLLMENT

OW07090C Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)--1,855 students who will major in law have been enrolled this year into universities and the four institutes of political science and law. The move aims to meet China's urgent need for people trained in the law. The new legal codes passed at the recent National People's Congress go into effect on January 1, next year.

The enrollment of students in the institutes of political science and law was stopped under Lin Biao and the gang of four, having a serious effect on the functioning of public security, the procuratorates and the people's courts.

Located in Beijing, Shanghai, Xian and Chongqing, the four institutes of political science and law are now all taking students. Other institutions which are now accepting students for their law departments are Beijing University, the China People's University, Jilin University, and the Hubei Institute of Finance and Economics. Anhui University also has established a new law department this year and 100 students have been enrolled.

The government attaches much importance to the building and rehabilitation of this kind of institute, and has set aside a funding for the purpose. The Xian Institute of Political Science and Law, for example, has received more than a million yuan to put up and upgrade accommodations. They have built 5,000 square metres of living quarters this year, and another 10,000 square metres of teaching buildings and student dormitories will be built next year.

Curricula are to include Marxist-Leninist theory on the state and law, Chinese and foreign history of legal systems, the constitution, the criminal law, the law of criminal procedure, economic law, investigation of criminal cases, international law and foreign languages. After four year's study, they will be qualified judicial workers.

Teachers and leaders of the institutes are now working enthusiastically to make up for lost time. Law teachers will also be giving lectures to the general public on the new legal system.

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PLA OFFICIAL AT REOPENING OF PLA ART COLLEGE

OW061005 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1311 GMT 3 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 September--The PLA Art College has been reinstated; it reopened on 1 September. The PLA Art College was established in 1960. The college actively implemented the party's educational policy and its literary and art principles and trained a number of literary and art workers for the army as well as many literary and art cadres on a rotational basis. Comrades Zhou Enlai, Dong Biwu, Chen Yi and Luo Ruiqing gave warm encouragement to the school, but during the period when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck, the school was forced to close due to various fabricated charges.

Liang Biye, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, spoke at the opening ceremony. He said: Literary and art work is an indispensable part of PLA political work and will play a vital role in our army's modernization. In his speech, Wei Chuantong, president of the PLA Art College, urged the teachers, students, staff and workers of the college to be "both red and expert," learn both how to wield a pen as well as a gun, launch an arduous struggle and write a new chapter in literature and art.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT OF ANTITANK GRENADE

HK110639 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 79 p 1 HK

[Newsletter by XINHUA correspondent Niu Dingan [3662 1353 1344] and XINHUA reporter Wang An [3769 1344]: "Tang Zhaoming Successfully Researches and Produces Antitank Grenade"]

[Text] For years the heroic fighters who were always prepared to repulse invading enemies by throwing demolition charges at enemy tanks in field training exercises hoped that the gun in their hands could miraculously be turned into an antitank weapon. Now a new type of antitank grenade fired from a gun has been developed for the infantry. It has better armor-piercing quality and is lighter than a hand grenade. Also, it is very easy to use. This type of antitank grenade has been developed by Tang Zhaoming, deputy chief of the ordnance section of a certain unit of the Lanzhou units, with the help of units and comrades concerned.

In January 1974, Tang Zhaoming decided at a meeting on antitank technology innovation to develop a compact, light and easy-to-use antitank grenade so that every infantryman could destroy enemy tanks. When the meeting ended, it was already near the Chinese Spring Festival. Tang Zhaoming decided not to return home for the Spring Festival, but hurried back to his unit to work on a draft design. The day after the Spring Festival he presented the first draft design to the leading members of the unit and made a detailed report on his theory. Tang Zhaoming had only 2 years of training at an armaments college and his knowledge of munitions consisted of only 70 hours of training. Tang knew that this knowledge was not enough to develop an antitank grenade. What could he do? He must study! One day he ran into the instructor who had taught him 20 years before. He was very happy and immediately produced his model and design for the antitank grenade from his briefcase and showed it the former professor. That night the professor had a long talk with Tang Zhaoming and answered as many of his questions as he could. He also recommended his own teacher who is a munitions expert and told Tang to consult this expert should he encounter any problems in the future.

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The antitank grenade developed by Tang Zhaoming went from conception and planning to testing. To Tang Zhaoming, the experiments could not be described as easy. He had 200 failures, but still he did not despair. In September 1975 there was a pleasant development in his experiments; the anti-tank grenade could pierce a steel plate target more than 150 mm thick. The responsible comrades of the Lanzhou units gave him further moral support. The leadership organ of the Lanzhou units allocated funds for research and also instructed the units concerned to offer assistance. The encouragement, concern and support, like wind filling a sail, encouraged Tang Zhaoming to cut through the waves and forge ahead.

After 5 years and more than 700 experiments, the antitank grenade has finally been developed! The division party committee to which Tang Zhaoming's unit is attached has decided to put him up for early promotion and has applied for a first class meritorious award to be presented to him.

GUANGMING RIBAO URGES WRITERS TO PORTRAY LIFE REALISTICALLY

OW050940 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 5 Sep 79 OW

["Writers Should Open Eyes, Face Life, Says Article"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA)--Writers should open their eyes, face life and show how people search for the true, the good and the beautiful, says Wang Meng, in an article in GUANGMING DAILY today.

They should watch sharply, scout around, dare to face reality whether reality conforms to their subjective views or not, it says. Besides seeing success, brightness, festive flowers and children's laughing faces, they should also see the dregs of the past, the dark clouds and tears and sorrows of the ordinary people. They should bring to their readers the real contradictions in life, sufferings and happiness, the dialectics of life, experience and wisdom and the people's quest.

However, the article says, in the early 1950's and 60's some of the writings painted a golden picture of life to please certain "superiors" and turned their backs on what undermines the socialist edifice and on the contradictions in life. These writers fed their readers with nothing but sweets, leaving the readers poorly served. The situation greatly worsened during the time of the gang of four, when literature distorted the truth of life and even deliberately forged facts so that the careerists could anesthetize the people so that they could oppress them at will.

Now, the article notes, though the gang has been smashed and literature and art have been emancipated, there are still some specious notions going around that still bind the writers' minds and pens.

Sometimes when a writer criticizes certain kinds of people and things, he is accused of not reflecting the essential and principal aspect of life. Life consists of thousands, tens of thousands of events. There is no situation that does not reflect the essence in one way or another, nor is there an essence devoid of the concrete. A writer should open his eyes and try to grasp the essence and the essential. However, one should not cut situations and minor aspects from the essence and essentials and demand that the writer portray the so-called essentials different from what he himself saw, felt and believed.

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People cannot live without an ideal and it is the duty of literature to publicize the great ideal of communism. It should give its readers some food for thought. Therefore, it is not enough just to portray things that really happened. Portraying the demands or real life does not contradict portraying ideal and artistic imagination.

For instance people like to see the Beijing Opera on Bao Gong including legends about his just treatment of cases as a spirit in the nether world. However, the people love him because he is a symbol of the honest and upright officials they want to have. The truthfulness of literature includes both a truthful portrayal of the objective world and the truthful portrayal of the people's inner world, their minds, including the minds of the writers. The high and mighty hero propagated by Chu Lan during the time of the gang of four did not represent the people's ideal or wishes and was only a fake to hoodwink the people.

On the question of inspiring or fooling readers, the article notes that some contradictions always exist between the subjective and objective, between mankind and nature and among the people. So even when communism is attained it will not be a world that is a paradise free of all unhappiness. Sometimes, a writer is blamed for not inspiring and encouraging the people when he writes about some contradictions and tension in life. How can a writer inspire and encourage his readers? By cajoling them with sweets like dealing with a child in kindergarten? A writer can inspire the readers with the truth or life, no matter how harsh and bitter, with a correct evaluation of the contradictions and difficulties in life. He should build up their confidence in the future, inspite of difficulties and should also warn them of all eventualities. Would this not be considered an inspiration to the people?

Of course, those who refuse to see the people's heroic exploits and achievements in building socialism and keep to railing and predicting disaster for their motherland are also going against the truth of life and can write nothing but lies and fakes. It is true that after the painting of golden pictures, there could be a tendency of a new stereotype of wailing literature.

However, the tree of life is evergreen, the article says. Only through opening their eyes to life, going deep into it and portraying things as they were can these new contradictions and imbalances, new problems be solved and more and better works produced.

Chinese literature should advance along the path of profoundly and truthfully portraying life, thus gaining the confidence of the people and becoming the readers' friends and advisors and witnesses and memorial tablets to history.

XINHUA NEWSLETTER PRAISES REHABILITATED NOVELIST

OW062126 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0319 GMT 5 Sep 79 OW

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporters Li Derun and Zhu Shuxin: "An Interview With Li Jiantong, Author of the Novel 'Liu Zhidan'"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 September--The Novel "Liu Zhidan," which had been unjustly suppressed for years, has been rehabilitated.

Irrefutable facts have proved that "Liu Zhidan" is not an antiparty novel at all but a fairly good novel that eulogizes proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and portrays past revolutionary struggles. The charges brought against the novel are not justified by the facts.

On a sunny day after a rain, these reporters interviewed Li Jiantong, author of the novel "Liu Zhidan" and sister-in-law of martyr Liu Zhidan. Li Jiantong, 60, has started writing the second volume of "Liu Zhidan." The first volume of the novel will be published soon.

"Why did I want to write 'Liu Zhidan'?" Li Jiantong said: "I was not a writer and I had never written a novel. I was just a common cadre from the Yanhe River area; But the revolutionary struggles of the people in the Shannxi-Gansu-Ningxia border areas and the heroic image of Liu Zhidan and his comrades-in-arms always touched my heart. They were so adorable and worthy of respect. I wrote a memoir about martyr Liu Zhidan as early as the beginning of the 1950's. I wanted to write things about Liu Zhidan and his comrades-in-arms and the people in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border areas and, through describing their hard struggles, sing the praises of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought and the Chinese Communist Party which led the Chinese people to the road of liberation."

In 1962, she completed the manuscript of the first volume of the novel "Liu Zhidan." She solicited opinions from old comrades who had fought side by side with Liu Zhidan in order to make necessary revisions. At the same time, portions of the manuscript were published in GONGREN RIBAO. Readers warmly responded to the story of Liu Zhidan, and many young people wrote letters to her and encouraged her to continue writing.

In the course of the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their adviser confused the facts and with ulterior motives fabricated charges against the novel "Liu Zhidan." They launched a large-scale political persecution, and the case involved many cadres and masses. The author of the novel was arrested and all comrades who read and supported the novel, all comrades of the publishing houses, newspapers and literature and art groups related to the publication and revision of the novel, and all veteran cadres, veteran party members and masses in northern Shaanxi who furnished material for the novel were persecuted. Some were persecuted to death or were disabled by torture.

XINHUA ON HISTORICAL PLAY PRESENTED IN BEIJING

OW080902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)--A historical play "Song of the Great Storm" by noted writer Chen Baichen is being staged in Beijing by the central experimental drama theatre.

This seven-act, three hour long play is set in the Second Century B.C. in the first few years of the Western Han Dynasty. After Liu Bang, the first emperor of the Dynasty died, a struggle began between loyal, senior generals and officials who wanted to maintain unity and a group of conspirators and careerists headed by Lu Zhi, Liu Bang's widow. The play's 24 characters are all historical figures.

When the emperor, Liu Bang died, his wife Lu Zhi seized the opportunity to usurp the supreme power by keeping secret the death of Liu Bang and killing senior generals who helped Liu Bang set up the dynasty.

After the secret was revealed, Lu Zhi the empress tried another track. She first let the whole country know that the emperor has died but burned the late emperor's will, which left the Han throne to his son by his favourite concubine Qi. She then issued a false imperial edict making Qi a slave, installed her own son as emperor and promoted many in her clan to important positions, forming a selfserving clique. Her cruelty and conspiracy aroused the resentment of the senior and upright generals, who were able after 15 years' struggle and following the death of the empress Lu Zhi to eliminate the clique and unify the country.

The theme song of the play is "Song of the Great Storm" which is a poem by Liu Bang, the first emperor of the Han Dynasty. It expresses his wish to consolidate the power of the Han Dynasty and maintain the unity of the country.

Playwright Chen Baichen said that making use of historical lessons for the present is in line with the spirit of making the past serve the present. "My purpose in researching this historical episode is to use it as a mirror in which Lin Biao and the gang of four can see their true faces." The historical play is one of the most spectacular to be staged in some ten years. The theatre has been packed since it opened in mid August.

The directors of the play are Shu Qiang and Geng Zhen. The designer is Chen Yongxiang and the composer Zhang Dinghe, a specialist in Chinese classical and folk music. The leading actors and actresses are outstanding graduates of the Central Drama Institute.

Chen Baichen studied the books "Historic Record" and "Hanshu" and consulted historians. Critics consider this play to be Chen Baichen's most successful. The playscript has been published in the magazine PLAYSCRIPT MONTHLY. The Shanghai film studio is preparing to film it.

REMIN RIBAO VIEWS NOVEL ON PARTY WORK STYLE

OW070214 Beijing XINHUA in English 0141 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)--The short novel "Plant Director Jiao Assumes Office" hit out at shortcomings in the party's style of work and gives a successful portrayal of a hero on the Long March, says a recent article in the PEOPLE'S DAILY. The novel, which appeared in issue No 7 of the monthly PEOPLE'S LITERATURE, has aroused widespread interest.

The novel is about a manager of an electrical appliance company Jiao Guangpu, who returns voluntarily to the heavy electrical machinery plant as its director, where he worked ten years before, and tells how Jiao improves the plant which has been failing to meet production quotas.

The article entitled "The Four Modernizations Need Such a Vanguard" by critic Zong Jie says that the novel is in step with the times and meets the demands of the people. It also poses the alternatives in the struggle for modernization. Socialist construction can be pushed forward by surmounting difficulties, or people can choose to take a negative attitude toward modernization, or even seize every chance to gain advantage by trickery to give themselves an easy life.

The critic says that the novelist has subtly outlined present social contradictions. He describes the plant party secretary Ji Shen as a political speculator who is a sophisticated man without any learning and skill, and who only uses political slogans to command production. When he finds that he can no longer muddle along at the plant, he seeks to get a more fashionable job in a foreign trade bureau.

Another character the author portrays is the former party secretary Shi Gan, once a gifted party worker. Owing to the persecution by Lin Biao and the gang of four, he takes a passive attitude toward his work.

The article hails the active role played by art and literature in exposing the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four through the description of the serious damage to the revolutionary cause and the ideological confusion created by them. At the same time, it calls for a proper balance between eulogy and exposure. Zong Jie says that in his novel, "Both eulogy and exposure provide inspiration for the people," and "the keynote of the work is good and it encourages the people to strive for the socialist modernization."

The author's observation of everyday life and his artistic courage are reflected in the novel, says the critic.

The author is Jiang Zilong, a workshop director of an electrical machinery plant in Tianjin. In early 1969, regardless of the criticism of "the theory of productive forces" by the gang of four, he published another short novel "A Day in the Life of a Head of the Electrical Machinery Bureau," which describes a man working hard for socialism on the industrial front.

BRIEFS

RAILWAYS MINISTRY CIRCULAR--The PRC Ministry of Railways and its Political Department issued a joint circular on 31 July calling on all railway transportation units to refrain from giving special treatment to their own cadres. On railway passenger cars, cadres should play an exemplary role in observing the regulations and systems and pay for their tickets and food accordingly. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0118 GMT 28 Aug 79 OW]

Milch Goat Breeding--Beijing, August 29--China plans to establish within the year centres for the breeding of milch goats in 29 countries in the provinces of Shaanxi, Shanxi, Henan, Hebei, Shandong and Zhejiang, each centre with more than 50,000 milch goats. 24 more counties will have such centres by 1985. The plan was drawn up at a recent national meeting of milch goat breeders jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of Commerce. While developing milch cow breeding, China also pays attention to the raising of milch goats. The Ministry of Agriculture has earmarked 800,000 yuan for Shaanxi Province alone, in northwest China, for improvement of its milch goat strains. Peasants in Shaanxi raise almost half the country's total number of milch goats, the number in the province having increased from 410,000 at the end of last year to 520,000 at present. The increase is more than the total increase for the whole of the previous eight years. Following the development of milch goat breeding, the milk processing industry has been expanded. Forty-four milk processing plants with a combined milk treating capacity of 230 tons a day have been set up in the milch goat breeding areas in Shaanxi Province. Their dairy products are sold to 18 provinces and municipalities. Easy to digest, goats' milk is a favourite with babies, the sick and old people. A peasant can earn 120 to 150 yuan a year from every milch goat. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0110 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

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NATIONAL CYL LEADER ATTENDS GUIZHOU MEETING

HK080630 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 3 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] The Guizhou provincial and Guiyang municipal CYL committees jointly held a report meeting in the hall of the provincial revolutionary committee on the afternoon of 3 September. Han Ying, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, made a report. Some 1300 people attended, including responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal CYL and CCP committees; CYL cadres of provincial and municipal departments, committees, office and bureaus, factories, mines, enterprises, schools, organs and PLA units stationed in the province; and propaganda cadres.

After affirming the achievements scored by the CYL in the province, Han Ying said: "CYL organizations at all levels must seriously grasp the following three aspects of work well:

"1. It is essential to further strengthen political and ideological work and grasp education well in communist morals and qualities for young people and juveniles. We must fight a fine battle in changing social customs."

"2. We must unfold the activities of quickly acting as shock workers on the new Long March and mobilize and organize young people to display their talent or skill in the movement to increase production and practice economy. We must commend the pace setters emerging on all fronts."

"3. It is necessary to grasp and run basic levels well and build the basic organizations of the CYL." We must also train CYL cadres and enlist new CYL members.

Han Ying arrived on 24 August to familiarize himself with CYL work in the province.

GUIZHOU HOLDS MEETING ON PUBLIC SECURITY, JUDICIAL WORK

HK070829 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 5 Sep 79 HK

[Excerpts] On the morning of 2 September, Comrades Chi Binqing, Li Tinggui and Wu Shi, responsible comrades of the Guizhou provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the report meeting in the hall of the Guizhou Provincial Revolutionary Committee resulting from the three provincial meetings on public security and procuratorial and judicial work. They spoke on the issues of strengthening socialist democracy and Guizhou's legal system. Comrade (?Zheng Weigan), deputy head of the Guizhou political and legal leadership group and chief procurator of the Guizhou People's Procuratorate, presided over the meetings. Comrade Wu Shi, Standing Committee member of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke first.

On the issue of strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, Comrade Wu Shi noted: To adapt to and insure the great historical change in the shift of the work focus of the whole country, it is necessary that we carry forward socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system. This is an unwavering principle of our party and state. Without exception, our political and legal cadres must determinedly implement this principle. The central link of the socialist legal system is to act according to the law.

In conclusion, Comrade Wu Shi emphasized that it is necessary to do well in grasping the following tasks before the end of the year: 1) Widely and penetratingly launch publicity and education in democracy and the legal system.

Under the unified leadership of the party committees, the political and legal departments must actively coordinate with propaganda and other departments in doing well in promoting this task; 2) actively fulfill the tasks of clearing up the undecided cases and reinvestigating and reversing the verdicts on unjust, trumped-up and incorrect cases; 3) in keeping with the demands of the central authorities and under the leadership of the party committees, the public security, procuratorial and judicial organs must actively do well in selecting and allocating cadres. Courts and procuratorates must establish adjudicative and procuratorial committees before the end of October. They must provide timely training to the newly recruited cadres and allow them to quickly become familiar with their tasks and take on new tasks.

Comrade Chi Biqing, second secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, also spoke on the issues of correcting the ideological line, promoting the tasks of political and legal departments and overcoming sectarianism. He encouraged the comrades on the political and legal front to continue to emancipate their minds, boldly carry out their work and make even greater contributions to consolidating and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and defending the four modernizations.

Comrade Li Tinggui, deputy secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, also spoke at the meeting.

GUIZHOU ORGANS PROMOTE DISCUSSIONS ON TRUTH CRITERION

HK080653 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 6 Sep 79 HK

[Excerpts] The study and discussions on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth have been popularly launched among the provincial organs. The Propaganda Department of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee and the party committee of provincial organs held successive meetings on the issue. Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee second secretary Chi Biqing spoke at both meetings.

The discussions on the criterion of truth were launched among the provincial organs around the middle of August. On 16 August the Propaganda Department of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee and the party committee of provincial organs held a joint report meeting on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. Some 2,000 people including responsible comrades of the Guizhou provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and leading cadres of provincial organs at and above the (?section) level listened to the reports.

Afterward, all provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus also held meetings of their (?party organizations). They studied and made arrangements for popularly deepening the study and discussions on the criterion of truth. Many units played recordings of the report meeting to the cadres, staff and workers. Some units invited responsible comrades of the Propaganda Department of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee to make reports. The provincial publishing departments also compiled study materials in a timely way. Some units also held study courses and organized cadres to seriously study the issue.

On 23 August and 1 September, the Propaganda Department of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee and the party committee of provincial organs held two report meetings attended by responsible people of all systems and propaganda departments. They examined, summed up situations and exchanged experiences regarding their study and discussions. Judging from the situations reported at the two report meetings, the study and discussions on the criterion of truth have been popularly launched among the provincial organs.

In his speech at the report meeting on 1 September, Comrade Chi Biqing demanded that the provincial organs continue the discussions on the criterion of truth and do well in solving problems regarding ideology and line. Through study and discussions, the organs should unify the thinking of the whole party under the number of principles and policies drawn up by the third plenary session. He noted: Most cadres in Guizhou have resolutely supported the spirit of the third plenary session. However, there are also some leading ones whose minds have not been emancipated. They have adopted rigid or semirigid thinking and are used to copying and imitating things indiscriminately. Through study, summations and comparisons, they should enhance their understanding. At present, the major obstruction to our progress is still the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Of course, there is interference from the right. However, the obstruction has mainly come from the interference of the ultraleftist line. Both the leadership and the masses should embark on the study and discussion of the criterion of truth. However, the focus is among the leading party and government cadres.

We must unswervingly solve the problem regarding the rigid and semirigid thinking among leading cadres. During the study and discussions, we must study books. However, the important thing is that we must study in connection with the practical situation. In connection with the practical situation regarding our own ideology and work, we must correct our ideological line and promote economic construction.

ZHAO ZIYANG ATTENDS SICHUAN CONFERENCE ON ENTERPRISES

OW062036 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Sep 79 OW

[Text] The Sichuan Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a conference on the work of expanding the decisionmaking power of selected enterprises on a trial basis, according to a report filed by our correspondent in Sichuan. The conference decided that in the next 3 years, Sichuan's ordinary industrial and transportation enterprises should reach the average national level in major technical and economic aspects, while the selected enterprises--enterprises given increased decisionmaking power--should reach the advanced national level. The conference also decided that the pace of development of the selected enterprises should be higher than that of the province as a whole.

The conference summarized and exchanged experiences on the work of expanding the decisionmaking power of the selected enterprises, made arrangements to increase production and practice economy in the next few months and made plans to enlarge the decisionmaking power of a few more enterprises.

Between January and April, when the trial expansion of the selected enterprises' decisionmaking power was carried out, production of local industrial enterprises as a whole increased by 9.7 percent over the same period of 1978, compared with 15.6 percent registered by the selected enterprises with more decisionmaking power. As for profits, the increase for the province as a whole was 16.91 percent, compared with 25 percent for the selected enterprises. The province has decided to increase the number of selected enterprises from 100 to 200.

It was decided at the conference that the selected enterprises should step up the pace of technological transformation and devote more efforts to improving enterprise management. They should attach strategic importance to scientific research, design and workers' training. They should conduct extensive market research and give full scope to the regulatory role of the market. They should also boldly mobilize the workers to discuss and implement the 3-year readjustment plans.

Zhao Ziyang, first secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee, attended the meeting and delivered a report. The conference was held in a lively atmosphere. All participants, with their minds emancipated, were full of vigor to carry out the reform.

SICHUAN MEETING DISCUSSES RURAL DISTRIBUTION WORK

HK080551 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 6 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] A recent Sichuan provincial conference on rural distribution work looked into various questions of distribution and proposed effective measures for insuring that 90 percent of the peasants can increase their income on the basis of increasing production. The conference was held in Chengdu from 23 to 27 August. Comrade Li Linzhi, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, delivered a summation speech.

The conference pointed out: Sichuan increased output of its spring-harvested grain crops by 1.1 billion jin over last year, while output of rapeseed and silk cocoons also rose. An increased harvest of the spring-sown grain is in sight. Animal husbandry and the commune and brigade enterprises have also developed. The great majority of production teams expect to increase production and income, especially since the procurement prices for agricultural and sideline products have been increased. All this represents a favorable condition for making a success of this year's distribution work.

"However, in the wake of the development of this new situation, a number of new characteristics and problems have also appeared. The increase in grain production is not as great as that of last year. Problems of imbalance between different areas, between the spring-harvested and spring-sown crops, and between coarse and fine grain are more prominent than last year. Output will fall compared with last year in certain counties severely hit by natural disasters. The decrease on some communes and brigades is rather great. Output of industrial crops may be reduced in some areas, while cultivation costs have risen everywhere compared with last year. This is particularly the case in areas hit by natural disasters, which had to switch from rice to other crops because of lack of water and also had to use a lot of chemical fertilizer. There may be cases of communes and brigades increasing production without increasing income or even increasing production and having reduced income. This causes difficulties to the local distribution plans."

"As far as work methods are concerned, over half the production teams in the province have instituted work contracts for work groups and put into effect the production responsibility system linked to output. This is a new method and we lack experience. It is necessary to do a lot of economic and political and ideological work in order to do a good job of accomplishing the distribution plans."

The conference stressed: It is essential to continue to criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, take simultaneous account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, and insure that those who work more receive more. The conference stipulated the following five measures for doing a good job of this year's distribution work: 1) insure that the peasants increase their income; 2) get a vigorous grasp of distribution work in areas hit by natural disasters and take good care of the livelihood of the peasants there; 3) help production teams which have instituted the responsibility system linked to output to do well in formulating their distribution plans in respect of reward and compensation; 4) insure the production teams' right of self-determination in distribution and bring into full play the democratic rights of the peasants; 5) strive to reduce overdrafts and debts among the peasants.

The conference stressed: There is still some time to go before the final distribution.

It is necessary to motivate the cadres and masses to get a good grasp of the final-stage tending of the spring-sown crops, tend the late autumn crops well, and harvest and thresh with meticulous care. It is also necessary to promote diversification and develop commune and brigade enterprises in the light of local conditions, so as to increase cash income.

SICHUAN RURAL RETAIL SALES SHOW LARGE INCREASE

OW081024 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Chengdu, September 8 (XINHUA)--Rural purchasing power in China's most populous province in the January to July period this year increased by 18 percent compared with the same period last year. Sichuan in southwest China is a major agricultural province with a rural population of more than 80 million. The volume of rural retail sales in the first seven months was the largest in nine years. The purchasing power for the rural population is increasing much faster than for the non-agricultural sector.

The supply of goods on sale in rural areas through provincial supply and marketing cooperatives, such as cotton fabric, synthetic fibre, cotton jersey and trousers and rubber shoes rose by between 16.8 and 38 percent over the same period last year. The sale of transistor radios, television sets, sewing machines and wrist watches increased by a big margin.

Rural communes and production brigade are also in a better position to buy new machinery and fertilizer. Fertiliser sales in the province rose by 17 percent over the same period last year and agricultural machinery by 29 percent. Tractor sales were up by 43.4 percent. Good harvests for two consecutive years and this year's successful summer harvest reaped by the province account for the increased sales. The average peasant income from the collective increased by 8.8 yuan compared with the same period in 1977. The grain ration of the average peasant increased 29 kilograms. Peasants' income from the distribution of this year's summer harvest is also up.

Communes and production brigades now run more enterprises, and peasants work private plots and sidelines. All those factors affect peasant income. Higher purchasing prices for agricultural and sideline goods sold to the state will this year increase the province's total income of the communes, brigades and individual peasants by 1,000 million yuan compared with before the price hike. This means an equivalent of ten more yuan for each peasant. In addition, the state has made available more loans and funds for farming production. With the big increase in rural sales, industrial goods are already falling short of demand, and the industrial and commercial departments are increasing production in preparation for the peak buying period that occurs after the autumn harvest.

There has also been a marked rise in rural savings deposits in Sichuan Province. The volume of rural savings deposits by the end of July this year rose by 53.2 percent compared with the same period last year.

AN PINGSHENG ATTENDS YUNNAN CYL CONGRESS OPENING CEREMONY

HK080257 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 6 Sep 79 KK

[Summary] The Sixth Yunnan Provincial CYL Congress solemnly opened in Kunming on 6 September, with a total of 1,000 delegates in attendance.

They came from the province's 17 prefectures and municipalities, provincial bureaus and organs, universities and colleges, the PLA units, railway departments and other trades and professions. The delegates included representatives from the province's 23 nationalities. Their average age is 26.

"Items on the agenda of the congress are: listen to and discuss the work report of the 5th provincial CYL committee; sum up and exchange experiences in CYL work; name and commend a group of shock brigades and shock workers in the new Long March; elect and engender the Sixth Yunnan Provincial CYL Committee; mobilize youths of all nationalities throughout the province to resolutely respond to the call of the provincial party congress and strive for readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy, quickening the pace of the province's socialist modernization and fulfilling the general task for the new period."

The opening ceremony of the congress was held in the auditorium of the provincial CCP committee. "Attending the opening ceremony were An Pingsheng, Li Qiming, Zhao Zengyi, Gao Zhiguo, Sun Yuting, Xue Tao, Li Yuan, Zhang Yun, (Hou Zheyang), (Dang Xiangming), Zhao Juequan, Dao Guodong, Duan Baozhen, Zhang Zizhai, Ma Wendong and (Lin Chao), responsible comrades of the Yunnan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Zhang Zhixiu, Liu Runquan, Zhang Shuifa, (Xiao Yan), (Qiu Zhenyu) and (Liu Xixiang), responsible comrades of the Kunming PLA units and the provincial military districts; Zhang Tianfang, Wang Shaoyan, Long Zehui, Li Hecai and Si Lashan, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; and responsible comrades of parties concerned."

Comrade (Luo Jiguang), executive chairman of the congress, presided over the opening ceremony. Comrade (Yang Zhongting) delivered a speech, saying: We must uphold the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, deeply implement the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC and mobilize our youths to strive to build China into a great and powerful modern socialist state.

Delivering speeches of congratulation at the opening ceremony were responsible comrades of the provincial federation of trade unions, the provincial poor and lower-middle peasant association, the provincial women's federation, the political department of the provincial military district, the provincial science association, the provincial physical culture and sports committee and the provincial office for educated youths.

AN PINGSHENG ATTENDS THAI CULTURAL TROUPE'S PREMIER

HK101028 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 9 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 9 September, Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee Chairman An Pingsheng attended the Thai cultural troupe premiere performed in the Hongxing theater in Kunming. Before the performance, An Pingsheng and leading members of the province and municipality earnestly met with the leader, deputy leader and performers of the troupe. An Pingsheng said: "The Chinese and Thai peoples have long been on friendly terms. We are not only friends but also relatives. We welcome you to come again in the future."

After the performance, An Pingsheng and other leading members went up to the stage and shook hands with the performers. They also gave them flower baskets and wished them success in their performances. Those who attended and watched last night's performance included provincial revolutionary committee vice chairman Dao Guodong, municipal revolutionary committee vice chairman (Mu Dingshan), provincial culture bureau director (Zhang Dongying), provincial culture bureau deputy director (Chen Jiechun), provincial foreign affairs office deputy director (Kang Dingzhen) and persons concerned.

'SHADIAN COUNTERREVOLUTION' CASE REDRESSED IN YUNNAN

OW101215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0114 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] Kunming, 10 September--With the party Central Committee's approval, the so-called "Shadian counterrevolution case" created by the "gang of four" and their agent in Yunnan has been redressed. Elated, the people of the Hui nationality are spreading the news: "The charge of "counterrevolution" imposed on us by the "gang of four" has been cleared and the Communist Party has restored its nationality policy!

Shadian is a village inhabited by the people of Hui nationality in the Honghe Hani-Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province. Starting in 1968, Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their agent in Yunnan pursued an ultraleftist line, trampled on the party's nationality policy, undermined the unity among the nationalities and abominably insulted the Hui people in such Hui-inhabited villages as Shadian, Wenshan and Yuxi, harming these people's feelings toward other nationalities and incurring their profound resentment. After this developed into a problem, Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their agent in Yunnan took further steps to intensify the contradiction and confuse the enemy with ourselves, thereby causing the outbreak of the Shadian incident in July 1975 with its serious consequences.

Acting in the spirit of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee attached importance to properly solving the Shadian incident and conducted a massive investigation. This February, with the approval of the party Central Committee, the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and the party committee of the Kunming PLA Military Region jointly issued the "Circular on Redressing the Shadian Incident" in order to redress and rehabilitate the large numbers of cadres and masses of Hui nationality implicated in the case. The circular also called for seriously summing up experiences and drawing lessons in the course of the rehabilitation efforts and a conducting deep-going reeducation in the nationality policy among the armymen and people throughout the province in order to strengthen the great unity among all nationalities.

As the rehabilitation work began, Comrade Wang Lianfang (Hui nationality), deputy director of the provincial Nationality Affairs Committee, and the leading comrades of the prefecture led work groups to visit each Shadian household, where they expressed their concern for the inhabitants, informed them of the "redress circular," explained its contents, patiently answered their questions and conducted ideological-political work among them. The redress of the Shadian incident means a thorough denunciation of the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

In carrying out the redress and rehabilitation work, the work groups showed concern for the people's well-being, respected nationality customs and habits and, relying on the masses, did a good job of distributing pensions and relief articles. They also conscientiously implemented the policies on nationalities and religions, and continued to eliminate the factors unfavorable to stability and unity, winning the Shadian people's trust and praise.

I. 12 Sep 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

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BEIJING SCIENTIFIC SOCIALIST SOCIETY ESTABLISHED

OW101520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA)--The Beijing Society of Scientific Socialism was inaugurated here today. 17 institutions, including universities, two party schools, and research institutes, have joined forces in this project. 67-year-old Fan Royu, a leading teacher of Marxist theory, was elected president.

Speaking at the inauguration, he said the absence over long years of such study was "a great weakness in Marxist education in China, resulting in a cloudy view of what scientific socialism is. Lin Biao and the gang of four made use of this to spread sham socialism far and wide. Practice has thrown up many questions which demand a scientific answer as to what socialism is. The realities of life demand that we study scientific socialism."

Fan Royu was a school master in the early communist-led Shanxi-Suiyuan base area. He was one of the first graduates of the party's Central Marxist-Leninist Institute in the years of war. He was research head and deputy president of the Central Institute for Party Cadres before the Cultural Revolution.

The new society plans to hold regular forums. Among the topics that will be discussed are the questions of class and class struggle in China's present stage of development, the socialist transition period, and the purpose of studying scientific socialism. The discussions will review Chinese Communist Party's history and the history of the international communist movement. Attention will also be paid to combining theory with practice in studying current problems that China faces in building socialism.

HEBEI FIRST SECRETARY ATTENDS COMMENDATION MEETING

SK110622 [Editorial Report SK] Shijiazhuang Hebei provincial service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 8 September carries a 3,000-word report on a meeting held by the Hebei provincial CCP and revolutionary committees to give awards to the advanced units in summer grain production. The report says that the meeting took place on 7 September in Shijiazhuang Municipality, and that among the provincial leaders attending the meeting were Liu Zihou, Jiang Yizhen and Wang Jinshan.

The announcer states that Liu Zihou, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided over the meeting. The station then carries two recorded largely unmonitorable speeches, the first presumably by Liu Zihou and the second by Jiang Yizhen, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee.

HEBEI FIRST SECRETARY ATTENDS NEW LONG MARCH TORCH CEREMONY

SK110617 [Editorial report SK] Shijiazhuang Hebei provincial service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 8 September broadcasts a 900-word report stating that the national "new Long March" torch relay passed through Shijiazhuang Municipality. A ceremony was held at this municipality and among the leaders present were Liu Zihou and Jiang Yizhen, first secretary and second secretary respectively of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee.

I. 12 Sep 79

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PRC
NORTH REGION

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OPENS IN TIANJIN

OW081652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Tianjin, September 8 (XINHUA)--An industrial and technical exhibition organized by the city of Kobe, Japan, opened at the Tianjin Museum of History here this morning. The exhibition, which covers more than 4,000 square meters, includes metallurgical products, electronic and electrical equipment, various types of machinery, transport instruments and other industrial products and equipment. This is the first such large-scale exhibition to be held here since the establishment of friendly ties between Tianjin and Kobe in June last year.

Chen Weida, chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, cut the ribbon for the exhibition. Among the several hundred people attending the opening ceremony were Wang Yifu and Du Xinbo, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee, Wang Wenlin, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and technicians from local industrial, financial, economic and trade departments. Also attending the ceremony were Kyoshi Yotsumoto, leader of the Kobe industrial and technical exhibition delegation, and other members of the delegation. Japanese ambassador to China Kenzo Yoshida and Mrs. Yoshida made a trip here specially for the occasion.

The exhibition, arranged by the Kobe branch of the Japan Association for the promotion of international trade, will run 15 days.

TIANJIN OFFICIALS ATTEND PROPAGANDA WORK CONFERENCE

SK100159 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Sep 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to station sources, the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee recently held a theoretical propaganda work conference to call on the party organizations at all levels to further raise their understanding of the great importance of discussing the issue of practice being the sole criterion for truth. The conference also called on party organizations to eliminate mental obstacles, to strengthen leadership realistically and to do a good job in making up for what was missed in the discussion on criterion for truth so as to unite the thinkings of the vast numbers of cadres and the masses according to the guidelines of the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and the second session of the Fifth National People's Conference. Present at the conference were leading comrades of various departments, committees and offices of the Tianjin municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, various districts, counties and bureaus, comrades of the party school of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, the Tianjin Municipal Cadre School, universities and colleges and some scientific research units and responsible comrades of the propaganda departments, totaling more than 210 people.

Comrade (Liu Gang), secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, gave a mobilization report. Comrade Bai Hua, vice chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, delivered a speech on how to carry out discussions on the issue of criterion for truth. Comrade Huang Zhigang, second secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, gave a summing-up report to all representatives to the conference and some 2,000 cadres from various departments and units in the Tianjin Municipality at the conclusion of the conference.

All participants held that the discussion on practice being the sole criterion for truth is a lively education on the Marxist ideological line. This discussion had been highly appraised and fully affirmed at the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress. Due to the influence of the idealist metaphysical ideological line long pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four, some persons have not completely freed themselves from their mental shackles. Therefore, many persons still have an ossified or semi-ossified way of thinking. The aim of carrying out an in-depth and extensive discussion on criterion for truth is, on the one hand, to take practice being the sole criterion for truth as an ideological weapon to sum up past experiences and lessons. All matters that are right must be upheld even though they might have been criticized in the past and all those that are wrong must be corrected even though they have been affirmed. We must persist in seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in doing everything. On the other hand, most important of all is to take this ideological weapon to free ourselves thoroughly from the mental shackles of Lin Biao and the gang of four, to straighten out the ideological line and to understand all principles and policies fully so as to insure the implementation of the political line of the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, the fulfillment of the strategic shift and the accomplishment of the four modernizations.

The conference pointed out that since last May, leading organs at all levels and grassroots units in Tianjin have carried out discussions on the criterion for truth through various methods and to various degrees and have scored specific achievements. However, all these discussions have not been carried out extensively and deeply and the strengthening of discussions have not been conducted in a balanced way. There are many reasons for this. The Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee has not grasped this discussion firmly. Since this discussion has not been carried out deeply and universally, many comrades, especially some leading cadres, still cannot fundamentally free themselves from the ideological line. In regard to the understanding and implementation of the guidelines of the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, there are three conditions present among the leading cadres at all levels in Tianjin. The majority of the comrades have supported these guidelines resolutely and implemented them actively. Some comrades, however, have lingering fears. They have doubts about these guidelines ideologically and thus hesitate in putting them into practice. Some resist or even oppose them. Therefore, if we do not carry out this discussion continuously and do not straighten out this ideological line, we will not be able to help those comrades who are sceptical about the guidelines of the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee to clarify their orientation, strengthen their confidence and take a clear-cut stand. Furthermore, we will not be able to change the stand and erroneous attitude of those comrades who have resisted or opposed these guidelines. At present, it is absolutely necessary for the Tianjin people to do a good job in making up for what was missed in the discussion on criterion for truth and in carrying it out among grassroots units.

In order to make up for what was missed in the discussion on criterion for truth, the conference called on leaders at all levels to set themselves up as examples, take the lead in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the documents of the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress, have a firm grasp of the ideological weapon, emancipate their thinking, have courage to speak out on their viewpoints, and participate in the discussion as ordinary persons. The conference also called on leaders at all levels to take the lead in implementing the principle of "Three Not's" so as to promote a good atmosphere for discussion.

I. 12 Sep 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

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REPORTAGE ON FIFTH XINJIANG REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

OW081316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Urumqi, September 8 (XINHUA)--The second session of the Fifth People's Congress of the Xinjiang Uyguri (Uighur) Autonomous Region was held in Urumqi from August 26 to September 5. All members of the second session of the fourth regional people's political consultative conference, held from August 24 to September 6, attended the people's congress as non-voting delegates. Wang Feng, chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, made a work report at the session. He reviewed the achievements scored in the last two years in all fields and put forward ten measures to speed up the region's modernization:

1. Concentrate all efforts on developing agriculture and animal husbandry in the region.
2. Make full use of the region's natural resources and expand the light and textile industries at high speed.
3. Develop the fuel and power, building materials and forest industries and transportation and communications.
4. Curtail capital construction and try to get the best results from investments.
5. Deepen the campaign to increase production and practise economy.
6. Transform the structure of economic management on the basis of investigation and do a good job of consolidating and improving the enterprises.
7. Speed up the development of science, education, and culture.
8. Provide more jobs for young people.
9. Improve the people's living standards on the basis of developed production.
10. Improve the work of family planning.

Wang Feng stressed the importance of strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, implementing the party's policy of nationalities conscientiously and enhancing the great unity of the people of various nationalities. The more than 700 deputies attending the people's congress represent 12 nationalities including Uygur, Kerges (Khalkhas), Kazak, Mongolian and Han. The deputies to the people's congress and members of the political consultative conference had wide-ranging discussions on the region's construction and put forward a total of more than 1,100 proposals, for which the departments concerned are studying and working out concrete measures to carry them out.

Standing Committee Meeting

OW101150 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] XINJIANG RIBAO reports: The Standing Committee of the fifth autonomous regional people's congress held its first meeting [words indistinct] in which the questions of the implementation of the guidelines of the second session of the fifth autonomous regional people's congress and the Standing Committee's work were discussed.

The meeting was presided over by Vice Chairman Tan Youlin. Chairman Tie-Mu-er Da-wa-mai-ti spoke at the meeting. Vice Chairmen Wang Zhenwen, Yi-er-ha-li, Mu-sha-ye-fu, Ma-yi-nu-er, Zhao Zizheng, Yu Shanlin, Tu-er-xun A-ta-wu-la, Mai-he-su-de Tie-yi-bo-fu and Wang Heting attended the meeting.

Chairman Ti-mu-er D-wa-mai-ti said: The people of all nationalities in Xinjiang trust us. We should not fail to live up to the trust of the masses. We should keep constant and close contacts with them, respond to the opinions and demands of the masses and do a good job in the people's [words indistinct] work. But we must study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the principles and policies formulated by the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, closely rally around the party Central Committee, headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng and, under the leadership of the autonomous regional party committee, emancipate our minds, start up the machinery, unite and look forward and concentrate our minds and efforts on the four modernizations.

Resolution on Government Work Report

OW080557 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 Sep 79 OW

[Resolution of second session of Fifth Xinjiang Regional People's Congress on government work report adopted on 5 September 1979]

[Excerpts] The second session of the Fifth Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Regional People's Congress approves the report on the work of the government made by Chairman Wang Feng on behalf of the regional revolutionary committee and adopts the following resolution:

1. The session expresses satisfaction with the work of the government since the first session of the fifth regional people's congress. It holds that the analysis in the report on the political and economic situation of the region over the past 18 months is correct. The report has comprehensively summed up the work in various fields. The 10-point task set forth in the report on winning the first battle of the four modernizations completely conforms with the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC and with Xinjiang's realities and fully reflects the common aspiration of all people in the region.
2. The session points out that it is entirely correct that the report calls for firmly implementing the policy of readjusting, reforming, consolidating and improving the national economy and quickly developing agriculture, livestock breeding and the light and textile industry.
3. The session points out that 1979 is the first year for shifting the work emphasis of the party and country and therefore it is extremely important to be successful in all our work and fulfill or overfulfill the national economic plan.
4. The session points out that developing science, education and culture is the key to accomplishing the four modernizations.
5. The session points out that strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist legal system is a matter of major importance which affects the consolidation of our socialist state system and meets the needs of the four modernizations. At the moment, we must pay more attention to publicizing socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and to educating the vast numbers of cadres and masses on them. Government offices at all levels and their personnel, particularly leading cadres, must take the lead in earnestly studying and enforcing laws. They must earnestly change their work style, do more investigation and research, foster integrity and public spirit, streamline their administrative structures, raise labor productivity and become good public servants.

6. The session points out that earnestly implementing the party's nationalities policy and continuously strengthening the unity among various nationalities is of particular significance for building and defending the frontier and for this smooth implementation of the four modernizations program. Governments at all levels should seriously conduct reeducation in the nationalities policy and further strengthen the unity between the army and the government, between the army and the people and among various nationalities.

7. The session calls on the armymen and people of all nationalities in the region to hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and, under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng. It calls on them to uphold the four fundamental principles, successfully conclude the exposure-criticism-investigation campaign and further implement the party's various policies under the leadership of the regional CCP committee. It calls on them to seize every minute, take immediate action and earnestly shift work emphasis to the four modernizations. It calls on them to go all out, pay attention to economic work, successfully fight the first battle of the four modernizations and strive to expedite socialist modernization.

Resolution on Economic Plan, Budget

OW071148 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 Sep 79 OW

[Text of "Resolution of the Second Session of the Fifth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress on the Autonomous Region's 1979 National Economic Plan, 1978 Final Accounts and 1979 Budget, Adopted by the Second Session of the Fifth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress on 5 September 1979"]

[Text] The 2d session of the 5th Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress approves the 1979 national economic plan and the report on the draft 1979 national economic plan of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region made by Zhang Siming, vice chairman of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee and chairman of the autonomous regional planning commission. The session, on the basis of the examination report made by the budget committee, approves the autonomous region's 1978 final accounts and 1979 budget, and approves the report on the autonomous region's 1978 final accounts and 1979 budget made by (Liu Ziluo), vice chairman of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee and director of the finance and trade office.

The session holds that the autonomous region's 1978 national economic plan and budget were well implemented and met. There were large increases in industrial, agricultural and animal husbandry production; the national economy was revived and developed; revenues and expenditures exceeded the highest levels in the region's history; and there was some improvement in the livelihood of the people. These achievements were made by the autonomous regional party committee and revolutionary committee in their efforts to lead the people of all nationalities to deepen the criticism and exposure of Lin Biao and the gang of four, implement the party's various principles and policies, grasp the key link in running Xinjiang well, and eliminate chaos and restore order. This has been preparation for shifting the focus of work throughout the region to socialist modernization.

The session holds that the 1979 national economic plan and budget are in keeping with the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy and conducive to changing the serious imbalance in the proportionate relations in the autonomous region's national economy. This plan and this budget, when implemented and met, will play a positive role in improving the development of the national economy in the autonomous region.

Based on the results of the efforts in the first 8 months of this year in meeting the autonomous national economic plan and the revenues and expenditures budget, it is held that it remains a very arduous task to implement this year's national economic plan and budget in an all-round way. The session calls on the people's government and leading cadres at all levels to immediately shift the focus of their work to economic construction beginning immediately. They should, as they did in the past in leading the movements for land reform and cooperative transformation of agriculture, all out and promote economic construction with down-to-earth efforts. The session calls on the people of all nationalities throughout the region to carry out the movement to increase production and practice economy thoroughly, to go all out, advance courageously, and strive for the successful implementation of the 1979 national economic plan and budget.

Resolution on Judicial Work Reports

OW071441 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 Sep 79 OW

[Text of "Resolution of the Second Session of the Fifth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress on the Reports on the Work of the Autonomous Regional Higher People's Court and Autonomous Regional People's Procuratorate, Adopted by the Second Session of the Fifth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress on 5 September 1979"]

[Text] The second session of the Fifth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress approves the report on the work of the autonomous regional higher people's court made by President (Nu-er-you-fu) [of the higher people's court] and the report on the work of the autonomous regional people's procuratorate made by Deputy Chief Procurator (Liu Fengzhang). The session is satisfied with the work of the higher people's court in the past 1-1/2 years and of the autonomous people's procuratorate since it was revived. The session holds that the socialist legal system, when brought into perfection and strengthened through further efforts, will be conducive to guaranteeing the various democratic rights of the masses of people, mobilizing the socialist enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities and pushing the development of modernization in the autonomous region.

Beginning from January 1980, the seven laws adopted by the 2d session of the Fifth NPC will come into force. The session calls on the people of all nationalities in the region to conscientiously study the constitution and the laws to deepen their understanding and raise their consciousness of these laws in order to be able to safeguard and abide by the socialist legal system. The session calls on people's courts and people's procuratorates at all levels to propagate and enforce the laws, to make good efforts in their ideological and organizational building and professional study, to step up their efforts to complete the reexamination of the cases of those people who have been unjustly, falsely and wrongly charged or sentenced and dispose of the cases that have accumulated, and to actively carry out studies on economic judicial work to meet the needs of the new situation following the shift in the focus of the work.

People's courts and people's procuratorates at all levels must act strictly in accordance with the law and make further efforts to give play to their functions as judicial organs and organs for supervising enforcement of the law. They must strive to be strict in enforcing the law and dealing with violations, insure the enforcement of various laws and systems, insure that everyone is equal under the law, safeguard the dignity of the socialist legal system, offer effective protection to the people, deal (?telling) blows to the enemy, defend the socialist system of the dictatorship of the proletariat and guarantee the successful promotion of socialist modernization in our region.

Wang Feng on Family Planning

OW081427 Beijing XINHUA in English 1322 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Urumqi, September 8 (XINHUA)--The population growth rate of the Han people in the Xinjiang Uygur (Uighur) Autonomous Region, northwest China, has dropped from 24.26 per thousand in 1975 to 14.86 per thousand, while the rate in cities and farms densely populated by Han people has been reduced to under 10 per thousand. This figure was made public recently by Wang Feng, chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, in his work report delivered at the second session of the fifth regional people's congress. The region has a population of 11 million, about half of whom are people of Han nationality.

Wang Feng stressed that Xinjiang's family planning work is mainly to be done among the Han people. "Family planning is not emphasized among the minority nationalities," he pointed, "but technical guidance should be made available for those who have too many children, who have given birth to children at very short intervals or who wish to practice birth control."

The objectives set forth by Wang Feng for family planning in the region are: The population growth rate of the region is to drop to about 12 per thousand in 1980 and to about 8 percent by 1985. Practical measures should be taken to reach the objectives, Wang Feng said. They include:

--improving care for women and children;

--rewarding couples who limit themselves to a single child and gradually introducing social insurance for old people who are childless;

--criticizing those cadres of Han nationality who do not practise family planning when they are required to;

--training personnel to carry out education in birth control, improving related techniques and providing safe sterilization operations; and

--insuring efficient supply of contraceptives.

Biographical Sketches of New Officials

OW081424 Beijing XINHUA in English 1308 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Urumqi, September 8 (XINHUA)--Ismail Amat, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and secretary of the party committee of the Xinjiang Uygur (Uighur) Autonomous Region, was elected chairman of the people's government of the autonomous region at the recent session of the regional people's congress. Ismail Amat is an energetic 44-year-old Uygur cadre. He was born to a poor peasant family in Qira County in south Xinjiang's Hotan Prefecture. In 1960, he was sent by the local party organization to study in the party school of the C.P.C. Central Committee in Beijing. On his return he was appointed county head, and later served as vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and secretary of the regional party committee. He was elected a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China at its tenth and eleventh national congresses in 1973 and 1978.

The deputies to the regional people's congress also elected unanimously 53-year-old Tomur Dawamat of Uygur nationality chairman of the Standing Committee of the region's people's congress.

A farmhand for a landlord before liberation, he became the first county party secretary of minority nationality in Xinjiang. He has served successively as vice-chairman of the people's council of the autonomous region, vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and secretary of the regional party committee.

Half of the 12 new vice-chairmen of the people's government and 14 new vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress are minority nationality cadres.

Nuryuv, a Uygur, was elected president of the region's higher people's court.

XINHUA on Special Features of Congress

OW102125 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0700 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] Urumqi, 10 September--The second session of the Fifth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress was held from 26 August to 5 September in Urumqi. Freely speaking their emancipated minds, the 697 deputies of all nationalities from north and south of the Tianshan Mountain had full discussions about the various tasks of the autonomous region. Such a lively political situation as has not been witnessed for many years prevailed. Wang Feng, chairman of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee, made a work report on behalf of the regional revolutionary committee.

The salient features of this session were the following:

1. The deputies of minority nationalities accounted for 63 percent of the total number of deputies present. While the Uygur, Kazakh, Mongolian and Khalkhas nationality people had a greater number of deputies proportionately commensurate with their larger populations, the representation of minority nationalities of smaller populations--some of them as small as a few tens of thousands or even a few thousand, such as Xibe, Tajik, Uzbek, Tartar and Daur nationalities--was also insured.
2. The majority of the responsible working staff elected by the congress are people of minority nationalities. There are 53 members of the Standing Committee of the autonomous regional people's congress. Twenty-nine of them, or 54.7 percent, are of minority nationalities. The chairman and vice chairmen of this Standing Committee total 15 in number, 8 of them minority nationality people. Seven of the chairman and vice chairmen of the autonomous regional people's government are minority nationality people, and six of them are Han nationality. The presidents of the autonomous region's higher people's court and five intermediate people's courts are all of minority nationalities.
3. The congress had full discussions on economic and cultural construction of each nationality zone and, in light of the characteristics of each nationality, studied concepts and plans for the development of the nationality's economy and culture.
4. A considerable number of proposals received by the congress were made by deputies of minority nationalities. The departments concerned of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee gave priority to these proposals, provided answers in full detail and respected the democratic rights of all minority nationalities.
5. While screening and approving the final accounts and budget, the congress also gave generous consideration to all the autonomous prefectures and counties so that they may achieve quicker development in economics, culture, education and public health.

REPORTAGE ON FOURTH XINJIANG CPPCC COMMITTEE

OW101411 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0322 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Urumqi, 10 September--The Fourth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee held its second meeting in Urumqi from 24 August to 6 September. Centering on accelerating the realization of the autonomous region's four modernizations, building a beautiful Xinjiang and other issues, the 373 members attending the meeting spoke freely and offered plans one after another, fully embodying the CPPCC's tradition of carrying out extensive democratic discussions and mutual consultations on state affairs. The meeting heard a work report delivered by Yu Zhanlin, vice chairman of the autonomous regional CPPCC, on behalf of the Standing Committee of the current CPPCC committee. While the meeting was in session, all members attended the second session of the fifth autonomous regional people's congress. Wang Feng, first secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CCP Committee and former chairman of the autonomous regional CPPCC committee, spoke at the meeting.

The meeting decided to adequately expand the number of members and Standing Committee members of the autonomous regional CPPCC committee and to add 12 more vice chairmen of the CPPCC committee. Among the members and Standing Committee members, over 50 percent are minority nationality intellectuals, patriotic personages or religious personages.

The namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen and secretary general of the autonomous regional CPPCC committee after reelection and additions is as follows:

Chairman: Zhang Shigong [1728 0013 0501]

Vice chairmen: Sai-fu-la-ye-fu [6357 3940 2139 0048 1133] (Uygur nationality); Xiong Huang [3574 2515]; Ya-he-fu Da-mao-la [3660 0678 3940 1129 3029 2139] (Uygur nationality); Qi Chenghde [3344 2110 1795]; An-ni-wa-er Han-ba-ba [1344 1441 3907 1422 3063 1572 1572] (Uzbek Wu Zi Bie Ke [3527 1320 0446 0344] nationality); Chen Shi [7115 1395]; Cheng Hao [4453 3185]; Lin Haiqing [2651 3189 3237]; Yu-su-fu-han Kun-bai [3768 4790 3940 3063 2492 2157] (Kazak [ha sa ke 0761 5646 0344] nationality); Meng Shulin [1322 2885 2651-]; Huang Yuchen [7006 3188 1057]; Xia-er-xi-bie-ke [1115 1422 6007 0446 0344] (Khalkhas [ke-er-ke-zu 2688 1422 0344 1320] nationality); Hu-sai-yin Si-ya-ba-ye-fu [5170 6357 7299 2448 3660 1572 0048 1133] (Kazak nationality); Wang Shizhen [3076 1597 6297] (female); Gong-ming-jiang-ba-qu-ri-mu [1362 2494 1203 1572 2575 2480 2606] (Mongolian nationality); Ma Pinglin [7456 1627 2651]; Kang-ba-er-han [1660 1572 1422 3063] (female, Uygur nationality).

Secretary general: Chen Xihua [7115 6932 5478].

Namelist of Standing Committee

OW080513 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

[Namelist of Standing Committee members of Fourth Xinjiang Regional CPPCC Committee reelected at second session of fourth regional CPPCC committee on 6 September 1979]

[Excerpt] Standing Committee members, arranged in surname brushstroke order: (Ma Zhengzong), (Hui nationality); (Ma Zhengqing), (Hui nationality); (Ma Minliang), (Hui nationality); (Ma-ba-wei-ya), (Kazak nationality); (Wang Qi); (Ba-ba-qiu-ku Ma-er-sai), (Kazak nationality); (Liang Ke-mu); (Han Shuying), (female); (A-mi-mao-er Han-ba-ba), (Uzbek nationality); (Li Yaozeng); (Li Rui); (Chen Ci); (He-er-jan-ni-ming),

(Uygur nationality); (Zhang Dongyuan); (Zhang Jiayao); (Zhang Lin), (female); (A-bu-la A-di), (Uygur nationality); (A-bu-du-re-qi Ai-lai-mu), (Uygur nationality); (Gao-qi-ye-fu), (Uygur nationality); (Qi-er-xi Bei-ke), (Kirgiz nationality); (Te-yi-pu-Jiang An-yi-ye-fu), (Uygur nationality); (Huang Sha); (Huang Heyan); (Huang Richen); (Huang Jingbo), (female and of Mongol nationality); (Huang Ke Cheng); (Han Youwen), (Sala nationality); (Su-mu-tong), (Sibo nationality); (Fan Fu-pei) and (Sai-fu-la-ye-fu), (Uygur nationality).

Political Resolution of CPPCC Session

OW080506 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

[Political resolution by the second session of the Fourth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee adopted on 6 September 1979]

[Text] All the members attending the 2d session of the 4th Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee have heard Comrade Wang Feng's speech at the opening of the session, the work report of the Standing Committee by Comrade Yu Zhanlin and the guidelines of the 2d session of the 5th CPPCC National Committee conveyed by Comrade (Mu-sha-ye-fu); attended the 2d session of the 5th regional people's congress as observers; and heard and discussed Comrade Wang Feng's report on the work of the regional revolutionary committee and other relevant reports. In high spirits, all the members have gathered at the same hall to discuss the autonomous region's guiding principles and have achieved satisfactory results. They are unanimous in their warm support of and determination to implement the reports and resolutions of the 2d session of the 5th regional people's congress and the 2d session of the 4th regional CPPCC committee.

The members attending the session express satisfaction that under the guidance of the correct line of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng and under the direct leadership of the regional party committee, the people of all nationalities have fought in unity, eliminated chaos and restored order, and achieved remarkable success in bringing about great order in Xinjiang; unity among nationalities has been further strengthened; a picture of prosperity is emerging on all fronts; and a political situation of stability, a unity and liveliness long yearned for by people of all nationalities is beginning to appear. The situation is stable throughout Xinjiang. The situation is excellent. Since the beginning of this year, the autonomous region's work emphasis has been shifted to socialist modernization. The revolutionary united front, too, has entered a new historical stage. This session is being held now that our country has entered a new historical period of focusing on the realization of the four modernizations, after the country successfully held the 2d session of the 5th NPC and the 2d session of the 5th CPPCC National Committee, and at a time when remarkable results have been achieved in bringing about great order in Xinjiang. The session is of great significance. The members attending the session have conscientiously studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech at the 2d session of the 5th CPPCC National Committee. The members are greatly inspired by the speech and deeply feel that it is a program for action for the united front of our country and the CPPCC in the new period.

The members unanimously hold that Comrade Wang Feng's speech at the opening of the session has defined the tasks of the session and the role the CPPCC should play in the new historical period and has served as important guidance for the session's success. The members have conscientiously discussed Comrade Wang Feng's report on the work of the government and unanimously hold that the report realistically analyzes the situation on all fronts in the autonomous region in the past year or so, sums up work in all fields and clearly points out the 10-point task to be firmly grasped at present.

They unanimously express their determination to take concrete actions to fulfill the important task. In the new stage of historical development, our country's united front has become a broad alliance of patriots supporting socialism led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance. The tasks of the CPPCC are to further unite the people of all nationalities and from all walks of life and all patriotic forces, bring every factor into play, vigorously turn all negative factors into positive ones, work with one mind and with concerted efforts to maintain and develop the political situation of stability and unity, fully develop socialist democracy, strengthen the socialist legal system, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and contribute to advancing the modernization of the autonomous region and to building our country into a powerful modern country.

The CPPCC is an important united front organization for promoting people's democracy and for maintaining links with people of various walks of life. Xinjiang's socialist modernization needs the consultations and discussions of the CPPCC on the region's guiding principles, on the political life of the region and on the various social and economic questions related to the four modernizations; it requires the CPPCC to exercise mutual supervision and play a supervisory role in the enforcement of the constitution and the laws. To fulfill the above-mentioned tasks, the CPPCC must restore and improve the CPPCC organizations at various levels, actively develop various kinds of political activities, strengthen and widen its contacts and further enliven political life. It must continue to carry forward the tradition of self-education and self-reform, emancipate the mind, seek truth from facts, unite the people of all nationalities, keep to the socialist road, uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold the leadership of the Communist Party and uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought so that the CPPCC, as a united front organization, can play a bigger role in fulfilling the glorious tasks in the new historical period.

In the new historical period the CPPCC has an important and glorious task and a bright future. There is much that it can do. Let us closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng and, under the leadership of the regional party committee, make concerted efforts, advance courageously and strive to consolidate and strengthen the motherland's frontier defense and to achieve the lofty goal of the four modernizations.

CPPCC Standing Committee Session

0W080507 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

[Text] According to XINJIANG RIBAO, the Standing Committee of the 4th Xinjiang Regional CPPCC Committee held the 7th session on the afternoon of 6 September to discuss how to implement the guidelines of the 2d session of the 5th Xinjiang Regional People's Congress and the 2d session of the 4th regional CPPCC committee. The session was presided over by Zhang Zhigong, chairman of the 4th regional CPPCC committee. (Sai-fu-la Ye-fu), Ya-he-fu Da-mao-la, (An-ni-wa-er San-ba-ba), [names indistinct], (Meng Shulin), (Huang Yuchen), (Xi-er-su Jie-fu), (He-sai-ying Su-ya-ba-ye-fu), Wang Shizhen, (Weng-wu-san-ba Ye-tu-mu), (Ma Jinglin) and (Chan-ba-er-han), vice chairmen of the 4th regional CPPCC committee, were present at the session.

Chairman Zhang Zhigong spoke at the session, giving his specific opinion about implementing the guidelines of the two sessions. He said: We must relay and implement well the guidelines of the two sessions. It is necessary to further develop the fine traditions of the CPPCC's self-education and self-reform, strengthen ideological education work, resolutely oppose and eliminate bourgeois factionalism and actively do a good job of redressing framed-up and faked cases.

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It is necessary to conscientiously implement the party's policies on cadres, intellectuals, nationalities, religion and former industrialists, businessmen and entrepreneurs and further strengthen the great unity among all nationalities. Unity is strength. Let us realize the four modernizations in solid unity. We must strive hard for the common prosperity and progress of all nationalities and for building a new socialist Xinjiang.

The session also discussed and approved the idea concerning readjusting the working organs of the CPPCC committee and the namelist of the responsible persons of these organs.

WANG PENG SPEAKS AT OPENING OF PARTY SCHOOL

0W090634 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] According to XINJIANG RIBAO, the Xinjiang regional party school's third cadre rotational training class formally opened on 1 September. Responsible comrades of the regional party committee Wang Feng, Zhou Renshan, Simayi Aimaiti, Song Zhihe, Zhang Zhigong, (Huang Inobin), (Han Jingcao), (Li Guang) and (Yang Huansheng) and responsible comrades of the organizational and propaganda departments of the regional party committee attended the opening ceremony.

At the ceremony Comrade Wang Feng, first secretary of the regional party committee and president of the regional party school, spoke. He briefed the students on the 2d session of the 5th regional people's congress. He called on all students to spare no efforts to follow the correct ideological and organizational line, work hard and contribute to realizing the four modernizations at an early date.

Comrade (Li Guang), Standing Committee member of the regional party committee and director of the organizational department, also spoke at the opening ceremony. Comrade (Li Guang) emphatically pointed out: There are three criteria for training successors and selecting cadres: 1) they must support the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the party's political line; 2) they must persist in the proletarian party spirit and oppose bourgeois factionalism; and 3) they must keep fit and be able to work 8 hours a day.

The students attending the third cadre rotational training class are mainly cadres at the county and regimental level and some working cadres from various places in Xinjiang, totaling more than 250 people. They will study at the party school for more than 4 months.

BRIEFS

QINGHAI LIVESTOCK RAISING--Xining, 7 September--Up to now, Qinghai Province has raised more than 3 million sheep with fine wool in support of China's wool textile industry. This figure accounts for only 20 percent of the total number of sheep being raised in the province. Nevertheless, the output of improved wool from these sheep constitutes 35 percent of the total wool output. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0125 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW]

XINJIANG SUMMER GRAIN--Xinjiang Region has this year wrested another bumper summer grain harvest. It is estimated that Xinjiang will harvest 3.9 billion jin of summer grain this year, topping 1978 by 6 percent. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 31 Aug 79 OW]

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